The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 24, NO. 10 — RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905. — TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

New Goods this Week

The largest Line and the Finest Line of

Women's Muslin Underwear

That ever came into our store

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Such as Infants' Cloaks, Infants' Skirts, Infants' Sacques, Infants' Gowns, Infants' Shawls and Infants' Bands—In fact we have put in a full supply of Infants' goods. You can buy them cheaper than you can make them.

Beautiful line of Patent Leather Shoes for Boys the Little Gents.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

YOUR ATTENTION FOR A FEW MOMENTS
WILL SAVE YOU
DOLLARS

We have in stock at our Retail Yard

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MOULDING, PORCH WORK, SASH, DOORS, CEMENT, PLASTER, BRICK, ETC.

All orders promptly attended to and DELIVERED THE SAME DAY. If you will give us an order you will save money, and we are sure, be more than satisfied. Prices to suit everybody.

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

Sale Still Going on at H. Zander's

It proves to us that the People of Rhinelander and vicinity are taking advantage of

THIS GREAT SALE

Our goods are new and up to date. We have not been in business long enough to have old and shopworn goods on our shelves. If we do not give satisfaction, come and demand your money back. In dealing with us you are dealing with men you know are honest and right in their business methods. Come in and be convinced. We can save you money.

E. ZANDER, RHINELANDER

Seasonable Hardware

At all seasons of the year

No matter what it is you want, or at what season of the year you want it, we have it. Our stock comprises the largest line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware in Northern Wisconsin. We aim to please our patrons in price, quality and material, and invite a careful inspection of our goods by the prospective buyer.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

Y. M. C. A. MEETINGS.

Despite the bad weather last Sunday the Y. M. C. A. demonstration was a marked success. Interest had been aroused by persistant advertising, so that good sized crowds of the curious as well as the faithful attended all the services.

Saturday evening State Secretary Anderson delivered an address, in the Armory, illustrated with almost 150 stereopticon views setting forth the various departments of the work of the Association. This lecture was followed by a conference in the council room attended by a number of the prominent business men of the city, by whom practical measures relating to the building, equipment and maintenance for a local Association were discussed. Messrs. Edmonds A. W. Brown and Hans Anderson were appointed a committee of agitation and solicitation.

Sunday morning, after a devotional hour in the Methodist church, the ten representatives separated to take charge of services in the various churches, Secretary Anderson filling the pulpit of the Congregational church, and Secretary Bryan, of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. in Milwaukee, and Neil Campbell, Gen'l Sec'y at Wausau, delivering an address and a sermon in the Methodist church. Both congregations were treated to music by the State Male Quartet.

The men's meeting in the afternoon at the Armory was well attended. A stirring Gospel talk was given by Sec'y Anderson, followed by remarks from a number of the visitors as well as from our citizens.

The Young People's Societies met together in the evening after which the well-filled Armory was again addressed by a number of the Y. M. C. A. men, representing various phases of the work. The quartet deserves especial notice for the truly splendid work done at all these services.

It is somewhat early to predict the result of these meetings, but our people are awakened as never before to the needs of the young men among us and our city's best men are seriously considering what can be done to supply these needs. This the Y. M. C. A. seems best able to do, and we may safely say will have an opportunity of doing before the interest awakened by the visit of these earnest men has died out. May it be soon done.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial day will be observed in Rhinelander as usual. On Sunday May 28th, John A. Logan Post Dept. of Wis G. A. R. and Company L Wis. National Guards, will assemble at the Armory and attend the 3 p. m. services at the Congregational church. Rev. H. T. Wiltsee will preach the sermon.

MEMORIAL DAY MAY 30TH.

At 9:30 o'clock a. m., John A. Logan Post and Company L will assemble at the Armory. At 10 o'clock sharp, the Post, escorted by Company L, together with the Rhinelander Military Band, the Mayor and Common Council, and such civic organizations as assemble there, will march to the cemetery, where the exercises will be held. Capt. Henry Sanford of Washington, D. C., a veteran of the 2d Wis. Infantry, will deliver the address, after which the special services of the Grand Army of the Republic at the cemetery will be held by John A. Post.

It is earnestly requested that all who have flowers and can do so take them to the Armory at 9 o'clock a. m. that they may be in readiness to be taken to the cemetery at 10 a. m. All civic societies are cordially invited to join us in the observance of the day.

By order of the Committee.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

The Oratorio "Emmanuel" given by the Choral Union at the Congregational church Tuesday was well rendered before a crowded house. The solos, duets, trios and quartets were all worthy of especial mention and were supported by an excellent chorus. In the first part the singers were accompanied by the piano, and in the second part by the pipe organ and Prof. Stormfels on the violin. The affair was altogether a great success and the music lovers of Rhinelander enjoyed a rare treat. Many complimentary remarks were heard during and after the entertainment. We understand it is customary for the Choral Union to give about one entertainment a year. With the musical talent we have here in the city it would seem that the Union could give us the pleasure of enjoying a musical production oftener. It is hoped they will decide to give "Queen Esther" in the near future, as there are a great many people who desire to see it again.

GOES TO SPOKANE, WASH.

Miss Elizabeth Markham of this city, who for the past two years has taught in our public schools, has accepted a position as teacher in the Spokane, Wash. schools at an increase in salary. Miss Markham begins her duties with the fall term.

A BOLD THEFT.

F. Russ, a young man who has been a character about the city for some time, is serving a thirty day's sentence in the county jail for the theft of three gold rings from F. Hilzey's jewelry store Monday forenoon. Russ entered the store and asked to be shown some rings. He was allowed to inspect all the rings in the display case, and after some deliberation picked out one which he said he would call for later. Mr. Hilzey then left him to resume his work in the front of the store. Shortly after he was startled by a noise resembling the closing of the display case and turned in time to see Russ reaching over the case. Three rings were missing, among them the one Russ had approved. Mr. Hilzey accused him of the theft which he denied and immediately left the store. He was captured near the Davenport street bridge by Chief Straub a short time later. When searched the rings were not found on his person. When arraigned in municipal court, Judge Browne gave him the above sentence.

DEATH CALLS TWO.

Death again called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fransway this week, taking the two little ones who have been ill with pneumonia. On Thursday occurred the death of their infant daughter. A little boy aged five years, died Monday morning. The funerals were conducted from St. Mary's church on Friday and yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Fransway have lost three children with pneumonia within a week, the first child dying Sunday before last. Two other children in the house have not been afflicted with the disease. The parents are completely prostrated with grief and in their hour of sorrow our citizens unite in extending to them their heartfelt sympathy.

GEO. W. McCASKEY PROMOTED.

Geo. W. McCaskey, for many years representing the Northern Pacific Railway as district Passenger Agent in this territory and well known in Rhinelander, is to be succeeded May 15 by J. T. McKenney. Mr. McCaskey will have his headquarters in St. Paul hereafter in the General Office, and the change is in the nature of a promotion for him. His many friends in this city are pleased to learn that the company he has represented so well in his district has seen fit to recognize efficient service in this way.

DEATH FROM MEASLES.

After a long illness with measles combined with an attack of blood-poisoning, the little four year son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hayes of the North Side, died early Monday afternoon. The funeral was held from the Hays residence on Eagle street, yesterday afternoon, Rev. H. T. Wiltsee officiating. Interment was made at Forest Home cemetery.

TOO SUGGESTIVE.

One of our enterprising barbers, who always has an eye to business, enquired of an actor, who was playing in a local theatre last week, after a hair cut if he desired an egg shampoo. The actor jumped up and started for the door, but was taken with a nervous chill before he reached it and it was necessary to call a physician. The barber was severely criticised for his lack of forethought.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

While going home Friday evening, Charles Bellamy, a young man of the Sixth ward was made a target for a 22 calibre rifle. He had occasion to pass a lot where several little boys were playing soldier. One of the lads seeing Mr. Bellamy, raised his gun, which was supposed to have cartridge and fired. The weapon proved to be loaded and the bullet hit Mr. Bellamy in the back of the head, inflicting an ugly gash. Had the bullet been of a larger calibre, the accident might have resulted fatally.

NEW FIRM.

Jos. Lagoe has entered into partnership with his son B. J. Lagoe in the Diamond Cafe on West Davenport street, and the firm will hereafter be Jos. Lagoe & Son. In addition to the restaurant business they will also handle ice cream and confectionary.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Tuesday May 30 is Memorial Day, and a legal holiday, and

Whereas, it is the duty of all good citizens to properly observe the said day: Now I, Matthew Stapelton, Mayor of the City of Rhinelander, Wis., do call on all the people of Rhinelander to lay aside their usual daily avocations and repair to the place where proper memorial exercises are held and assist in every way in the proper observance of the day.

I further recommend that all business houses be closed after 9 o'clock in the morning.

I also recommend that all civic societies, and all schools, public and parochial, take part in these exercises.

MATT. STAPELTON, Mayor.

Orders taken for all kinds of wood, dry or green.

tf. ROBBINS LUMBER CO.

IS THERE A DIFFERENCE?

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTH:—

I wish through your columns to thank the people of Rhinelander for their help to our work. As agent of the Children's Home Society of Wis., I have visited the six children we have here at present and learned the places of removal of others formerly found here. The people give about $150.00 annually here to our work. I am in the district formerly superintended by Mr. Olmsted who for nine years visited this people. Some misunderstanding has arisen because of Mr. Peterson's visitation as agent of the American Home Finding Association, formerly of Portage, now of LaCrosse.

Mr. Olmsted was with them three months but the LaCrosse Association is in no way related to the old society of which Mr. Olmsted was agent.

Truly,

FRED. C. BEATTON.

The above article we are asked to publish that the people of this vicinity may know which of the two institutions they are desirous of assisting, viz., The Wisconsin Childrens Society of Milwaukee, or the American Home Finding Association of LaCrosse. Most of the officials and employes of these two institutions probably get a living fully as easily as they did perhaps as preachers, and a great deal of their time is devoted to the necessary end of the business, that of collecting funds to carry on the work. It is evident there has been some misunderstanding here in regard to which society subscribers were contributing to, also which they desired to contribute to. Both Societies are working along the same lines. We have given space to the above article by request, the stand we have taken in regard to institutions like the above may be inferred from an article on this subject on editorial page, written before we received this notice for publication.

CLASS DAY PROGRAM.

Next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the class play of the Rhinelander High school will be given. Commencement exercises will be on Friday afternoon June 2nd. Below we give program for Wednesday evening, May 31st.

PART I.

Music—Selected.....Girls' Chorus
Over the Tea Cups { Gertrude E. Shelp, Florence E. Sutton
Mementoes..... { Winnie Foster, Winifred Gleason
"Lift Thine Eyes".....Girls' Chorus
Class Prophecy... { Margaret Shelton, Russell Vaughn
Music—Selected.....Girls' Chorus

PART II.

CLASS PLAY—"OFF THE STAGE."

Samuel Jordan (widower).....
Carl Olson.
George Jordan (his son)....Will Wilcox
Marcus Brass (theatrical agent)
Russell Didier.
Helen Jornan (daughter).....
Cora Hagan.
Clarinda Hastings (Helen's friend)
Lennie Melton.
Lucy, (the maid).....Alvina Emerson
Music.....Military Orchestra

ATTENTION WOODMEN!

You are requested to meet at Woodmen hall, Tuesday May 30th at 9 a. m. to take part in the Memorial day exercises.

GEO. C. JEWELL, Clerk.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Near High School Building.

Morning service and sermon (in English,) 10:30.
Bible school, 11:45 a. m.
Evening service and sermon 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

10:30 a. m. Morning worship, and sermon by pastor.
Bible School, 11:45 a. m.
North Side Primary school, 2 p. m.
General North Side school, 3 p. m.
Union Young People's meeting, 6:45 p. m.
8 p. m. Union Memorial sermon by Rev. H. T. Wiltsee. G. A. R. and Militia will attend in a body.

REV. A. G. WILSON.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Morning service 10:30.
Bible school, 12 m.
Epworth League devotional service, 7 p. m.
Evening service, 8.

REV. H. T. WILTSEE.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

Sunday May 28, Holy communion 7:30 a. m.
Morning prayer, 10.
Confirmation, Holy Communion, and sermon by Bishop Weller, 10:30.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30

REV. GEO. M. BABCOCK.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Sunday services: Low Mass 8 a. m.
High Mass and sermon, 10 a. m.
Mass daily during the week, 8 a. m.
May devotions and short instruction at 7:30 every evening during May.

REV. P. SCHMITZ.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Sunday meetings are: Junior meeting, 2:00 p. m. Christian praise service, 3:00 p. m. Salvation rally, 8:00 p. m.

CAPTAIN ELLIS AND WIFE,
Officers in Charge.

Rickmire's Land Agency,

Rhinelander, Wis.

5 room house with two lots in city and 160 acres of land near city limits only $1100.00.

5 room house and lot, water works in house, only $650.00.

80 acres two miles south of city limits with 50,000 feet of pine and 700 cords of wood on same, only $7.00 per acre.

160 acres of land, 45 acres cultivated and more than enough timber on land to pay for it. Good frame house with stone cellar, frame barn, well with pump and other outbuildings. Price only $2000.00.

List your Farm Lands and City Property With Me.

A. P. RICKMIRE, Proprietor.

NEW TAILORING STORE

107 RIVES STREET

Having purchased the tailoring business heretofore conducted by H. Zander, I am prepared to serve all his old customers as well as any new ones, A share of your patronage solicited.

E. A. KAPELSKI & CO

As I intend to leave Rhinelander in the near future, my home 33 N. Pelham St. is for sale. Modern up-to-date house in every particular; hot air heat, bath, sewage, fireplace etc. Thoroughly comfortable house winter or summer. Situated centre best residence section of city. Also a lot of my household furniture for sale. Parties interested call at house or at Crusoe's Dept. Store.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE.

RESOLUTIONS.

LAKE CAMP NO. 189, M. W. OF A.

Whereas, It has pleased the almighty God to remove from our midst, our esteemed neighbor Herman Holz, who was a loving husband, a kind and considerate father. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Camp extends its sympathy to the bereaved family, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of this Resolution be engrossed on our Camp records and published in the New North and then forwarded to the bereaved family, as a token of our respect for the dead. Signed,

MAX ZIMMERMAN,
A. SCHAUDER,
JOE. DEROSIA, } Com.

ONEIDA LODGE NO. 455, M. W. OF W.

Whereas, We are called to mourn the death of our esteemed worthy, Herman Holz, and knowing him to be a kind husband and loving father, we fulfil our duty and record his virtues, therefore be it

Resolved that this Lodge extends its sympathy to the bereaved family in their sorrow, and that in memory of worthy Holz, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be engrossed on the records of this Lodge and published in the New North, and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family. Signed,

GEO. C. JEWELL,
EDW. LELAND,
S. A. WRIGHT, } Com.

CAPT. SANFORD TO SPEAK.

Capt. Henry Sanford of Washington, D. C., representing a Bureau of the Census, accompanied by Mrs. Sanford is in the city this week. Mr. Sanford is an old resident of Wisconsin and was formerly in the newspaper business at Manitowoc. He will remain in the city until after Memorial day and will deliver an address on that day. Capt. Sanford is a veteran of the 2nd Wis. Infantry.

Railroads and Progress.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce at Washington on May 4th, Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, of Chicago University, an expert on railroad management, made this statement:—

"Let us look at what might have happened if we had heeded the protests of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the seventies when grain from the west began pouring to the Atlantic seaboard) and acted upon the doctrine which the Interstate Commerce Commission has enunciated time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of his geographical position. We could not have west of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi River who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of those railways. And if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have to-day east of the Mississippi a steel and iron producing center which is at once the marvel and the despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product.

"We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great cotton milling industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because those industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi River.

"And while the progress of this country, while the development of the agricultural West of this country, did mean the impairment of the agricultural value east of the Mississippi River that ran up into hundreds of millions of dollars, it meant incidentally the building up of great manufacturing industries that added to the value of this land by thousands of millions of dollars. And, gentlemen, those things were not foreseen in the seventies. The statesmen and the public men of this country did not see what part the agricultural development of the West was going to play in the industrial development of the East. And you may read the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission from the first to the last, and what is one of the greatest characteristics of those decisions? The continued inability to see the question in this large way.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission never can see anything more than that the farm land of some farmer is decreasing in value, or that some man who has a flour mill with a production of 60 barrels a day is being crowded out. It never can see that the destruction or impairment of farm values in this place means the building up of farm values in that place, and that that shifting of values is a necessary incident to the industrial and manufacturing development of this country. And if we shall give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate rates, we shall no longer have our rates regulated on the statesmanlike basis on which they have been regulated in the past by the railway men, who really have been great statesmen, who really have been great builders of empires, who have had an imagination that rivals the imagination of the greatest poet and of the greatest inventor, and who have operated with a courage and daring that rivals the courage and daring of the greatest military general. But we shall have our rates regulated by a body of civil servants, bureaucrats, whose besetting sin the world over is that they never can grasp a situation in a large way, and with the grasp of the statesman; that they never can see the fact that they are confronted with a small evil; that that evil is relatively small, and that it cannot be corrected except by the creation of evils and abuses which are infinitely greater than the one that is to be corrected."

What Puzzles the Foreigners.

"I cannot understand ze language," the foreign nobleman complained.

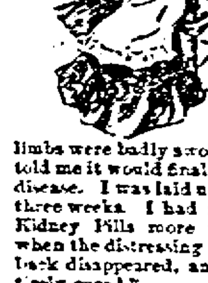
"What's the matter, count?"

"First you say ze young man is a raw youth."

"Yes."

"Zen you say he is half baked."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.



Mrs. G. W. Fooks, of Salisbury, Md., wife of G. W. Fooks, Sheriff of Wicomico County, says: "I suffered with kidney complaint for eight years. It came on me gradually. I felt tired and weak, was short of breath and was troubled with bloating after eating, and my limbs were badly swollen. One doctor told me it would finally turn to Bright's disease. I was laid up at one time for three weeks. I had not taken Doan's Kidney Pills more than three days when the distressing aching across my back disappeared, and I was soon entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Scheme in Decoration

By OLIVIA BARTON STROHM

"As up the street, each girl we meet
With looks so sly,
Would cry: 'My eye,
Oh, isn't he a darling, the bold so'dier boy?'"

So sang Lucy, as she arranged the cakes and pies temptingly in the window. For the procession was to pass that way, and things must look nice.

Lucy made extra effort to place the best doughnuts in the furthest corner, for with this excuse she could see the other bakery on the opposite side of the street. The clerk there was outside, and at sight of the girl he waved a flag—which, however, he suddenly slipped behind his back, for at that moment his employer, Silas Briggs, appeared, and as he entered the shop the clerk obediently followed him, with a final swing of the flag over his shoulder in the direction of the rival bakery.

"Lucy!" sharply called a voice, and the girl left the window. "Yes, Mis' Briggs."

"Go down the street a-ways, and see if the other place is decorated yet. I thought I saw that whipper-snapper of a clerk buying some flags."

Lucy obeyed with suspicious alacrity, but came slowly back. "Not a sign of flag nor drape, ma'am, anywheres about it. Ours looks just grand, though."

"I noticed," grunted her mistress, "that you stayed a long time in the middle of the street watching it. Reminds me of a Bill Plato I used to know; every time he changed a thing in his show window he'd take a chair out in front and sit awhile admiring it."

Mrs. Jane Briggs advertised homemade cakes and pies, and had a flourishing trade. Indeed, people said that since she left her husband and started in business in opposition, he had been losing money. "Hard lines to lose a wife and customers at once," they said

But nobody pitied Silas Briggs; he was reputed hard, narrow and morose. It was common gossip that his refusal to contribute to a Decoration day fund was the immediate cause of the separation from his wife. "A man that takes no interest in this day—a man that's too stingy to help honor the graves of those boys, blue or gray, is no man for me!"

That was a year ago, and in his shop to-day there were the same dingy shutters, the same weather-beaten door, the same poor display in the curtainless window.

An hour before the procession started Silas Briggs announced to his clerk: "I'm going out now, Jackson; now, before the mob gets started. Take care of things while I'm away."

Young Jackson followed him to the door, where he mustered courage to say: "Then you don't care about flags, or—or—anything in front during the—"

"No; I haven't a cent of money nor a minute of time to spare on such trash." And his employer withdrew, banging the door.

When he was out of sight, Jackson advanced to the sidewalk and waved his flag. He fancied a wreath in Lucy's window moved, but he was not sure. A moment after he saw Mrs. Briggs go out and disappear in the direction of the cemetery.

And then both bake shops were temporarily abandoned, while the clerks held a conference on the street, each keeping an eye on their respective doors.

Meanwhile Mrs. Briggs hurried along. To a neighbor she confided: "I'm in a hurry to meet the committee at the cem't'ry. You know we arrange things before the p'rade gets there."

But Mrs. Briggs did not confide to anybody her first errand.

In a lonely part of the grounds was a poorly-kept lot, with a few leaning

HIS EMPLOYER WITHDREW, BANGING THE DOOR.

headstones, straggling weeds and a rusty railing. According to the inscriptions, in spite of neglect, they rested in peace—all of the Briggs family for generations—if little cared for, caring less.

Mrs. Briggs looked cautiously about before entering. Then from her basket she drew the richest bunch of roses and laid it on the central mound, against the stone whereon was cut the one word: "Mother."

Bending over to arrange the blossoms, she spoke half aloud: "You were good to me for years, Mother Briggs; it ain't your fault."

"I reckon it's mine, Jane," a voice said, and, looking up, she saw her husband bending over the gate.

There was an awkward pause, then, rising, Jane said: "It may be mine, too, Silas, but it surely ain't hers. She was always like a mother to me."

"I'm glad you didn't forget her today," the man said.

Then he opened the gate, and standing on the opposite side of the mound, placed roses, too—his red roses mingling with her white ones in a common memory of the dead.

And thus, the mother's grave between them, Jane Briggs looked into her husband's eyes until she could no longer see to read the yearning there. Then, without a word, she left him.

It was late in the afternoon when the services were over. Every soldier, blue or gray, slept beneath a bank of flowers; cannon, too, the wreaths of smoke forever lifted, wore wreaths of ivy green.

But Silas Briggs did not wait for the celebration to end. He lost Jane in the crowd, so, silent and forlorn, he retraced his steps to the village, and—but was that his shop—that place with flags in the window and bunting over the door? Impossible! But there were the caraway-seed cookies, the identical rolls, flanked by sheets of fly-paper. When he opened the door the bell gave its accustomed tinkle, and—to crown all—there was Jackson—but not alone; Lucy was there, and her cheeks outflamed the cockade on her breast, as the youth began his explanation: "You said you didn't care to spend time and money, Mr. Briggs, but—but it was my time, you see, sir, and—and my money, and—"

Before Silas could reply the bell tinkled, and in walked Jane. She was

SHE DREW THE RICHEST BUNCH OF ROSES AND LAID IT ON THE CENTRAL MOUND.

evidently embarrassed, but had a ready excuse for her appearance in a demand upon Lucy for the key of the shop.

Nobody spoke for a moment; a street band struck up a march, and all four were silent while it passed, Lucy and Jackson exchanging stolen glances, Silas stroking the cat that had come in with Jane, the latter nervously twirling the key.

"Why don't you sit down, Jane?" and Silas brought forward a stool, adding: "I thank you for what you did to-day—decorating, you know," he blundered.

"And I thank you for what you did to-day—decorating, too," and she pointed to the flags and drapery all about. "That was why I came in—it looked almost like an invitation, you see," Jane ended, blushing vividly.

Her husband threw an imploring glance at the young people. Jackson nodded knowingly, his finger to his lip; Lucy gave a wise little nod.

Reassured, Silas brought another stool close to hers. "But since you are here, Jane, dear, don't you think you might as well stay?"

For answer, Jane simply laid her hand in his; then, turning to the girl: "Here is the key, Lucy," she said, "you and Jackson may open the shop."

PRESENT MEANING.

Memorial Day Has Different Significance to Generation of To-Day Than It Had to Past.

As farther and farther in the dim background recedes memories of our sad civil war, there is noticed more and more change in Memorial day suggestion.

The little children that now celebrate May 30 are quite innocent of thought of bloodshed and ruin of war; their minds are filled with a gentle, lovely custom, the recurrence of a very pleasant day when they are taken out to a sunny tree-embowered place and bidden strew flowers on mounds of green grass. The time of year, the hushed attitude of the people, are significant of joy and peace, rather than grief or turmoil. Memorial day, a national holiday, should but bind closer north and south.

And those that hear the story have its horrors softened by the distance of past years; while they may thrill at story of hero and patriot, the bitterness of the fratricidal war is not felt. It is well to tell the stories, but best, it seems to us, is the lesson of remembrance, of loyalty and unforgotten love, taught by the flowers on the graves.

Our fall festival of Thanksgiving is the world-wide harvest home, as well as the Puritan holiday, the return of thanks for the relief of that distressed colony. Memorial day, celebrated the country over, is now more than a tribute to the soldiers—though that is of itself worthy. Little by little, without conscious effort, the day has become a day for remembrance of the citizen dead, too, a day when the world-weary, world-busy halt a moment to take remembrance of past days, past kindred and friends. The soldiers that are left decorate the grave of comrade-in-arms, and remember the mound of wife and of child, of friend that never fought in battle. Memorial day has become a day when love triumphs over war.

Patti's Vow When a Child.

Mme. Patti, who recently celebrated her sixty-second birthday, may be said to have discovered the secret of eternal youth. "I will be young as long as I live," she is said to have declared as a child, and few have kept a vow with more fidelity than she has. Perhaps the secret of her youthful appearance and unimpaired vitality is her love of fresh air and her careful dieting. In winter and summer she is always out for three hours daily, and the elements possess no terrors for her.

Tan Spots on Dogs.

The tan spots above the eyes of some dogs, particularly black dogs, are believed by some naturalists to belong to the curious class of protective mimicries which nature has given to certain creatures. It is supposed that when the dog was asleep the lighter marks on the brows made it appear as if he were lying with his eyes wide open, and an enemy which might have then attacked him was scared from doing so.

Hard to Handle.

It takes a strenuous man to win a victory over himself.—Chicago Daily News.

1865-1905.

MEMORIAL DAY AGAIN.

Plea for Proper Observance of This and the Other Holidays That Make for Patriotism.

It is to be deplored that so many of our national anniversaries become mere holidays on which so many sports are entered into that the chief significance of the day is in danger of being largely overlooked. And because of this parents will do well to see that the meaning of such a holiday as Memorial day is impressed upon the minds of the children while they are still quite young. And nothing will serve to deepen an abiding sense of what Memorial day means more than to take the lad, and the lass also, and let them witness the ceremonies at some large cemetery and at the soldiers' monument in the park or square and then, perhaps, best of all, have them hear the oration in the afternoon by some eloquent speaker, who will send ineffaceably home the deep lesson of what the day commemorates.

Years ago, in the late sixties, when "Declaration day," as it was then styled, was first inaugurated, and when those whose hair is now turning gray were young, it was a privilege and a charm to repair to the cemetery and see the services that were carried on with military precision, and to hear the oration delivered then at the graveside of some hero of prominence who had fallen during the war, or had rendered special service during the sad conflict. In later years the oration has in many places been given in a hall, perhaps because of the fatigue or the infirmities of many who wish to hear it.

The same soldierly precision no doubt marks the ceremony to-day; the oration may seem quite as eloquent delivered in the public hall. But how changed, alas! is the aspect of the comrades who march now, dressed in the simple uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. When the small detachment of the post acting as decorators hear the command "Halt! Uncover! Decorate!" it is no longer a few stalwart, middle-aged men who step forward to do honor to the dead: no, they are men decidedly elderly, if not old in years, slow of tread, and with the sedate faces and thoughtful mien of rapidly aging men. The "Sons of Veterans" even are beginning to look like men who have reached and passed the high noon of life's brief day.

We are even optimistic as regards the patriotism of the sons of this grand republic. Born and bred into bone and sinew of most true men is love of country, and not only a willingness, but a desire to defend one's flag and the soil whereon one was born. And the very atmosphere of freedom which lurks in every fold of the Stars and Stripes makes a liberty-loving man of the boy who sees Old Glory streaming out from the flagpole of the schoolyard, sees it over the engine house, the public buildings and high aloft over the vessels lying in the harbor.

* * * * *

We cannot afford to pass one of our sacred holidays lightly by. They are part of the educational forces bearing upon the training of our youth, both lads and maidens; and we would repeat the injunction that parents and instructors see to it that the particular lessons attaching to these holidays are distinctly understood. We like to hear of the exercises preceding Washington's birthday and Memorial day exercises have become a recognized part bearing upon the proceedings of the day itself. This is as it should be. And the little child of the foreigner who sits beside the child of American parents? Ah! the lesson falls alike into the ear of each. The schoolyard flag will soon look the same to each, and we believe all's well with the perceptions of each child, and, believing that, we are fain to believe that the dear old republic is safe.

Let the schools continue to spread the protecting folds of Old Glory above the youthful students of the country; let such telling anniversaries as Memorial day continue to be observed beforehand in the schoolroom, and there will be no danger that the brave deeds of our soldiers of the crucial sixties will be forgotten even when the last war veteran shall have passed to "the eternal camping grounds."

"Do you know what it means—
This flaunting of flags,
All in tatters and rags:
This marching and singing,
These bells a-ringing?

"Our hearts must hold
A regret untold,
As we think of those who fell;
But their blood on whichever side they fought
Remade the nation, and progress brought."
—Christian Work.

FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.

At the Celebration of This Great National Holiday It Is Well to Consider Victories of Peace.

At a time when warfare generally has become a struggle for land or for commercial advantage it is not hard to find one reason for the sentiment of pride and veneration with which the public looks on those who took part in the civil war. That great conflict was brought on and sustained not by the mandate of rulers or leaders, but by the people themselves. The men of 1861 were not unthinking units of military power ordered out to do battle for reasons of which they knew nothing and cared nothing. They were freemen deliberately and intelligently fighting for principles which they believed to be right. It was not the men in control of the federal and the confederate governments, but the people of the north and the south who gave the word for the war to proceed and kept it in progress through years of anguish and sorrow.

In recent years there have been wars in which a principle was also at stake. There have been conflicts in which feeble nations have struggled against aggressive powers in quest of land. The present war in the far east between nations which believe that certain land is necessary to their national existence and advancement has given additional proof that bravery and the willingness to make sacrifices are traits common to all great nations. In none of these conflicts, however, has the impelling motive on both sides been a great movement of popular sentiment such as that which animated every section of the north and every section of the south during the civil war. The soldiers of that war fought not for land or advantage, but for principles and it was upon their own deliberate judgment and in accordance with their own will that the orders to fight for those principles were issued.

As each succeeding Memorial day passes by and the events of that momentous period are seen more clearly in their proper perspective it is not surprising that the people should look back with increasing reverence upon the men who took part in it.—Chicago Daily News.

The Last of the G. A. R.

Col. C. F. Ainsworth, of the war department, has figured it out that the Grand Army of the Republic will disappear in the following way:

Year.	Survivors.
1905	309,687
1915	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]
1930	[illegible]
1940	340
1945	0

As Memorial day approaches, these figures are interesting ones to all. The colonel denies that the mortality rate is greater among old soldiers than among the rest of the people. He says it is lower, for the reason that the government gives them the preference in many lines of employment, removing them from the strain and stress of the competitive struggle. It also gives them pensions, which tend to give peaceful days to the old, and at the same time tend to prolong life.

THE BIG ALASKAN BEAR.

His Skin Highly Valued by Sportsmen of the World as a Trophy.

Alaska is particularly rich in bears; and most of them belong to a group known as the Alaskan brown bears, of which the Kodiak bear is one. So wide is his reputation that sportsmen from all over the world spend thousands of dollars in order to add a skin to their collection of trophies, says J. Alden Loring, in Recreation. The weight of a well-known Kodiak bear is not known, although specimens have been killed that were estimated to weigh between 1,500 and 1,800 pounds, and some hunters claim that they they will go as high as 2,200. While at Kodiak several summers ago, I measured the skin of one of these huge animals which stretched the tape nine and a half feet from the nose to the tail, and ten and a half feet across the outstretched front paws. Mr. A. C. Goss, who handles all of the brown bear skins that pass through the hands of the Alaskan Commercial company at Kodiak, told me that he had seen skins that were three feet longer.

Petroleum in Romania.

Large oil wells have been discovered in the northern part of Roumania, and petroleum is now being exported to many parts of Europe, where it takes the place of American and Russian petroleum.

THE SIGN OF THE PATCH.

Its Location as an Index of the Habits of a Man Something to Go By.

Mrs. Murray had advertised for a skilled gardener to work by the day in her yard, and, somewhat to her embarrassment, she was obliged to choose between two applicants who appeared at the same moment. As she stood on her doorstep, questioning first one and then the other, relates Youth's Companion, she became aware that her mother-in-law, seated on the porch a short distance from the men and directly behind them, was frantically gesticulating.

The old lady, satisfied at last that she had attracted her daughter-in-law's attention, pointed unmistakably toward the less prepossessing of the two men; and the younger woman, supposing that her relative had some personal knowledge of the applicant, promptly engaged him.

"Has that man ever worked for you, mother?" asked Mrs. Murray, when the two women were alone.

"No," replied the old lady. "I never saw or heard of either of 'em until now."

"Then why in the world did you choose the shorter man? The other had a much better face."

"Face!" returned the old lady, briskly. "When you pick out a man to work in the garden you want to go by his overalls. If they're patched on the knees you want him. If the patch is on the seat, you don't."

One Good Way.

"And so Jimpson read his poem to you yesterday! How did you endure it?"

"I just fixed my glass eye on him, and went to sleep with the other."—Chicago Journal.

Back at Work Again.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 22nd.—(Special)—Crippled by Kidney Disease till he could not stand on his feet for the hours required at his trade, F. R. McLean, 90 East Ferry St., this city, had to quit work entirely. Now he's back at work again and he does not hesitate to give the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," Mr. McLean says, "I was too bad, I had to quit. I could not stand on my feet for the necessary hours. It was Kidney Disease I had, and a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and after using six boxes am completely cured and am working as steadily as before I was sick. I recommend Dodd's Pills to anyone afflicted with Kidney trouble."

There is no form of Kidney Disease Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure. They always cure Bright's Disease, the most advanced and deadly stage of Kidney Disease.

A man's idea of a good summer vacation is where he can wear his old clothes; a woman's where she must wear a lot of new ones.—N. Y. Press.

MISS MILDRED KELLER.

RESTORED TO HEALTH. THANKS TO PE-RU-NA.

Friends Were Alarmed— Advised Change of Climate.

Miss Mildred Keller, 713 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can safely recommend Peruna for catarrh. I had it for years and it would respond to no kind of treatment, or if it did it was only temporary, and on the slightest provocation the trouble would come back.

"I was in such a state that my friends were alarmed about me, and I was advised to leave this climate. Then I tried Peruna, and to my great joy found it helped me from the first dose I took, and a few bottles cured me.

"It built up my constitution. I regained my appetite, and I feel that I am perfectly well and strong."—Mildred Keller.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

GRIP'S UGLY SEQUEL

KNEES STIFF, HANDS HELPLESS, RHEUMATISM NEAR HEART.

Mrs. Van Scoy Experiences Dangerous After-Effects from Grip and Learns Value of a Blood Remedy.

The grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration, and even consumption.

The story told by scores of victims of the grip is substantially the same. One was tortured by terrible pains at the base of the skull; another was left tired, faint and in every way wretched from anæmia or scantiness of blood; another had horrible headaches, was nervous and couldn't sleep; another was left with weak lungs, difficulty in breathing and acute neuralgia. In every case relief was sought in vain until the great blood-builder and nerve-tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, was used. For quickness and thoroughness of action nothing is known that will approach it.

Mrs. Van Scoy makes a statement that supports this claim. She says:

"I had a severe attack of grip and, before I had fully recovered, rheumatism set in and tormented me for three months. I was in a badly run-down state. Soon after it began I was so lame for a week that I could hardly walk. It kept growing steadily worse and at last I had to give up completely and for three weeks I was obliged to keep my bed. My knees were so stiff I couldn't bend them, and my hands were perfectly helpless. Then the pains began to threaten my heart and thoroughly alarmed me.

"While I was suffering in this way I chanced to run across a little book that told about the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The statements in it impressed me and led me to buy a box. These pills proved the very thing I needed. Improvement set in as soon as I began to take them, and it was very marked by the time I had finished the first box. Four boxes made me a well woman."

Mrs. Laura M. Van Scoy lives at No. 20 Thorpe street, Danbury, Conn. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally well adapted for any other of the diseases that follow in the train of grip. They are sold by all druggists.

ALL EMERGENCIES IN THE FAMILY OR ON THE FARM FOR MAN OR BEAST

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KILLS PAIN KILLS GERMS

DR. EARL S. SLOAN 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhoea and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N.Y.

MOTHER GRAY, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

Diet vs. Drugs

People Are Finding That Proper Food Is Better Than Medicine.

EGG-O-SEE

A large package at any grocery 10c

THE EGG-O-SEE CO. Quincy, Ill.

A distinguished physician in a recent lecture before a class in an Eastern Medical College said: "It is my settled conviction that ninety per cent. of all human ailments arise primarily from the stomach. Proper diet would nearly put the physician out of business."

If you desire a clear head and a strong body, the moral is plain that you must eat only the most nutritious and healthful foods.

All physicians and food experts agree that flaked wheat properly manufactured is an ideal food. EGG-O-SEE is the purest, daintiest and the most wholesome of all flaked wheat foods. It is the whole grain of the best white wheat thoroughly steam cooked and then crisped a delicious brown and properly flavored. There is health, appetizing enjoyment and economy in every package.

Egg-O-See is a food especially adapted to people living in the smaller towns and country districts because of the abundance of rich cream at hand.

Nearly Everybody Eats It Now.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

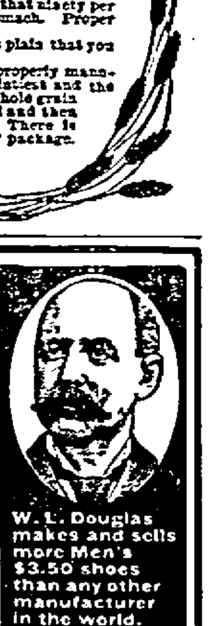
BETTER THAN OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape, and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

FAST COLOR EYELETS WILL NOT WEAR BRASSY

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world.



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. $10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PECK'S BAD BOY ABROAD

He Writes the Old Groceryman About Paris—Dad Almost Fights a Duel —He Is Arrested a Good Deal.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK.
(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, Formerly Publisher of Peck's Sun, Author of "Peck's Bad Boy," Etc.)

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Paris, France.—My Dear Uncle Ezra: Dad is in an awful state here, and I do not know what to do with him. We struck this town all in a heap, and the people seemed to be paralyzed so they couldn't speak, except to make motions and make noises that we could not interpret. This is the first time dad and I have been in a place where nobody understood our language. Ordinarily we would take pleasure in teaching people to speak the English language, but in coming across the English channel dad and I both got something we never got on the water before. Ordinary seasickness is only an incident, that makes you wish you were dead—just temporary, but when it wears off you can enjoy your religion and victuals as well as ever, but the seasickness that the English channel gives you is a permanent investment, like government bonds that you cut coupons off of. I 'spect we shall be sick always now, and worse every other day, like chills and fever.

Say, a boat on the English channel does not roll, or pitch, at intervals, like a boat on ordinary water, but it does stunts like a broncho that has been poisoned by eating loco-weeds, and goes into the air and dives down under, and shakes itself like a black bass with a hook in its mouth, and rolls over like a trained dog, and sits up on its hind legs and begs, and then walks on its fore paws, and seems to jump through hoops, and dig for woodchucks, and all the time the water boils like 'pollinarius, full of bubbles, and it gives you the hiccups to look at it, and it flows every way at the same time, and the wind comes from the fourteen quarters at once, and blows hot if you are too hot and want a cool breeze, and if you are too cold, and want a warm breeze to keep you

AND NOW HE COUGHS UP A TIP EVERY TIME HE SEES A SERVANT LOOK AT HIM.

alive, it comes right from the north pole, and you just perish in your tracks.

Gee, but it is awful. When you get seasick on an ordinary ocean, you know where to locate the disease, and you know where to go for relief, and when you have got relieved you know that you are alive, but an English channel seasickness is as different from any other as an alcohol jag is different from a champagne drunk. This English channel seasickness begins on your toes, and you feel as though the toenails were being pulled out with pincers, and the veins in your legs seem to explode, your arms will like lettuce in front of a cheap grocery, your head seems to be struck with a pile-driver and telescoped down into your spine, and your stomach feels as though you had swallowed a telephone pole with all of the cross arms and wires and glass insulators, and you wish lightning would strike you. Gosh, but dad was hot when he found that he was sick that way, and when we got ashore he wanted to kill the first man he met.

He thinks that it is a crime for a man not to understand the English language, and when he tells what he wants, and the man he is talking to shrugs his shoulders and laughs, and brings him something else, he wants to pull his gun and begin to shoot up the town, and only for me he would have killed people before this, but now he takes it out in scowling at people who do not understand him. Dad seems to think that if he cannot make a man understand what he says, all he has to do is to swear at the man, but there is no universal language of profanity, to the more dad swears the more the nervous Frenchman smiles, and acts polite.

I think the French people are the politest folks I ever knew. If a Frenchman had to kick a person out of doors, he would wear a felt slipper, and after he had kicked you he would place his hand on his heart, and bow, and look so sorry, and hurt, that you would want to give him a tip.

O, but this tipping business is what is breaking dad's heart. I think if the servants would arrange a syndicate to rob dad of two or three dollars a day, by pocket picking, or sneak thieving, he would overlook it, and say that as long as it was one of the customs of the country we should have to submit to it, but when he has paid his bill, with everything charged extra, and the servants line up and look appealingly, or mad, as the case may be, dad is the hardest man to loosen that ever was, but if they seem to look the other way, and not, apparently, care whether they get a cent or not, dad would go and hunt them up, and divide his roll with them. Dad is not what you would call a "tight wad," if you let him shed his money normally, when he feels the loosening coming on, but you try to work him by bowing and cringing, and his American spirit gets the better of him, and he looks upon the servant as pretty low down. I have told him that the tipping habit is just as bad in America as in France, but he says in America the servant acts as though he never had such a thought as getting a tip, and when you give him a quarter or other tip he looks puzzled, as though he did not just recall what he had done to merit such treatment, but finally puts the money in his pocket with an air as though he would accept it in trust, to be given to some deserving person at the first opportunity, and then he smiles, and gets away, and blows in the tip for something wet and strong.

I told dad if he would just ignore the servants, as though he did not understand that they expected a tip, that he would be all right, so when we got ready to move from the hotel to private rooms dad never gave any serv-

THE COUNT LOOKED AT DAD IN A TONE OF VOICE THAT MEANT TROUBLE.

ant a tip. Well, I don't know what the servants did to our baggage, but they must have marked it with a smallpox sign, or something, for nobody would touch it for several hours, but finally a baggage man took it and started for our apartments, and got lost, and didn't show up for two days, and when it was finally landed on the sidewalk nobody would carry it upstairs, and dad and I had to lug it up two flights, and I thought dad would have apoplexy.

We found a guide who could talk New Orleans English and he said it would cost three dollars to square it with the servants at the hotel, and have the boycott removed from our baggage, and dad paid it, and now he coughs up a tip every time he sees a servant look at him. He pays when he goes in a restaurant and when he comes out, and says he is cured of trying to reform the customs of anybody else's country.

We have engaged a guide to stay with us day and night. The guide took us out for a bat last night, and dad had the time of his life. Dad has drank a good deal of spiritous and malt liquors in his time, but I don't think he ever indulged much in champagne at three or four dollars a bottle at home. Maybe he has been saving himself up till he got over here, where champagne is cheap and it takes several quarts to make you see angels. The guide took us to one of these bullyvards, where there are tables out on the sidewalk, and you can eat and drink and look at the dukes and counts and dutchesses and things promenading up and down, flirting like sin, and we sat down to a table and ordered things to eat and drink, and dad looked like Uncle Sam, and felt his cats.

When he had drank a few thimblefuls of absinthe, and some champagne, and eat a plateful of frogs, he was just ripe for trouble. A woman and a man at an adjoining table had one of these white dogs that is sheared like a hedge fence, with spots of long hair left on in places, and dad coaxed the dog over to our table and began to feed him frogs' legs, and the woman began to talk French out loud, and look eross at dad, and the count that was with her came over to our table and looked at dad in a tone of voice that meant trouble, and said something sassy, and the guide said the man wanted to fight a duel because dad had contaminated the woman's dog, and dad got mad and offered to wipe out the whole place, and he got up with a champagne bottle and looked defiance at the count, and the waiters began to scatter, when the woman came up to dad and begged him not to hurt the count, and as she spoke broken English dad could understand her, and she looked so beautiful, and her eyes were filled with tears, and dad relented and said: "Don't cry,

AND SHE LOOKED SO BEAUTIFUL AND HER EYES FILLED WITH TEARS AND DAD RELENTED AND SAID: "DON'T CRY, DEAR."

dear, I won't hurt the little runt." She was so glad dad was not going to kill the count that she threw herself into his arms and thanked dear America for producing such a grand citizen, such a brave man as dad, who could forego the pleasure of killing a poor, weak man who had insulted him, particularly as dad's wild Indian ancestry made it hard for him to refrain from blood.

Well, dad's face was a study, as he traced up and held that 150 pounds of white meat in his arms, with all the people looking on, and he seemed proud and heroic, and he stroked her hair and told her not to worry, and finally she tied herself away from dad and the count took her away, and they went up the bullyvard, and after all was quiet again dad said: "Hennery, let this be a lesson to you. When you are tempted to commit a rash act and avenge an insult in blood, stop and think of the sorrow and shame that will come to you if you draw your gun too quick, and have a widow on your hands as the result. Suppose I had killed that shrimp, the face of his widow would have haunted me always, and I would have wanted to die. Don't ever kill anybody, my boy, if you can settle a dispute by shaking the dice."

Well, dad ordered some more wine, and as he drank it, he allowed the populace to admire him and say things about the great American millionaire, who spent money like water and was too brave to fight. Then dad called for his check to pay his bill, and when he felt in his pocket for his roll of bills, he hadn't a nickel and the woman, when she was in his arms, weeding with one hand, had gone through dad's pockets with the other. Dad felt for his watch, to see what time it was, and his watch was gone, and the waiter was waiting for the money and dad tried to explain that he had been buncoed, and the head waiter came and begun to act easy, and then they called a policeman to stay by us till the money was produced, and everybody at the other tables laughed, and dad turned blue, and I thought he would have a fit. Finally, the guide began to talk, and the result was that a policeman went home with us, and dad found money enough to pay the bill, but he talked language that caused the landlady to ask us to find a new place.

The next morning the guide showed up with an officer who had a warrant for dad for hugging a woman in a public cafe, and it seemed as though we were in for it, but the guide said he could settle the whole business by paying the officer $20, and dad paid it and I think the guide and the officer divided the money. Say, this is the greatest town we have struck yet for excitement, and I guess dad will not have a chance to think of his sickness.

This morning we went into a big department store, and, by gosh! we found the count that dad was going to fight was a floor-walker, and the countess was behind a counter selling soap. When dad saw the count leering at him, he put his hand on his pistol pocket and yelled a regular cowboy yell, and the count rushed down into the basement, the soap countess fainted, and the police took dad to the police station, and all day the guide and I have been trying to get him out on bail. If we get dad out of this we are going to put a muzzle on him. Well, if anyone asks you if I am having much of a time abroad, you can tell them the particulars.

P. S.—We got dad out for $20 and costs, and he says he will blow Paris up before night. We are going up to the top of the Eiffel tower this afternoon, to count our money, as dad dasn't take out his pocketbook anywhere on the ground for fear of being robbed.

Yours full of frogs,
HENNERY.

COIN DOLLARS IN PRIVATE.

Italian Tells of Money Which Is Minted in Palermo—Shows Samples.

One evening I was sitting with an Italian friend in a restaurant, relates an Everybody's Magazine writer, and we were discussing American laws and restrictions, at which he was very much inclined to scoff.

"Did you ever see a dollar that is not a dollar?" said he. I shook my head, and he rolled across the table to me a silver coin. It seemed to me to be a dollar. I examined it with every care, and getting another from the cash register, compared the two. They were exactly alike in weight, sound, color, milling and all. At last I got them confused, and only my friend was able to point out which was which.

"That is what we call a Palmero dollar," he said. "Do you remember some years ago that western silver miners were caught taking about $7,000,000 worth of silver into the Nevada City mint and having it turned into money without being recorded? Well, that is just what is going on in Palmero to-day, with variations. Silver is brought in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, or thereabout, shipped to Paris, taken to Palmero, and minted with reasonable privacy. The dollars are jumbled with stones to nick them and laid in greasy clay, then come over here in third-class baggage for distribution. They cost about 43 cents and defy detection, except that the nicks are too similar, and it is said that the 'M' on the neck is not quite deep enough, and that the 'I' in pluribus is a thousandth of an inch crooked. You know every counterfeiter makes some little mistake."

Modern Ways in Japan.

Japan long since copied European methods of warfare to excellent purpose. To day she is adopting the frivolities. Until recently jewelry, for instance, was tabooed, but now even gentlemen are often seen with a thick gold ring, made out of an old Japanese coin called "koban." The study of the introduction of a new custom is interesting. As to kissing, it is rather a delicate subject to touch upon, but it cannot be dismissed with a general statement that "in affection and love the Japanese are outwardly undemonstrative." All depends upon circumstances. Kissing as practised in the west is still strange to them, but no one who knows about it would wonder if a young couple of modern Japan should take to it to express their love. —N. Y. Herald.

At the Rectory, Too.

A pleasant girl answers the ring of all callers at a certain rectory in Brooklyn. She is a daughter of the Emerald isle and is capable of as many good Irish bulls as any son of "the ould sod." To the inquiry of a recent caller if Father —— was in, she replied in the negative. The caller, however, rather than be disappointed, was content to see one of the curates and told the girl as much.

"Well," she replied, "there's only one in and he's just gone out."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Making Money for Others.

Our mints are now coining money for nations that have no mints of their own. For example, last year the Philadelphia mint coined money for Colombia and Venezuela. The Philadelphia and San Francisco mints executed the coinage for the Philippine government.—Boston Transcript.

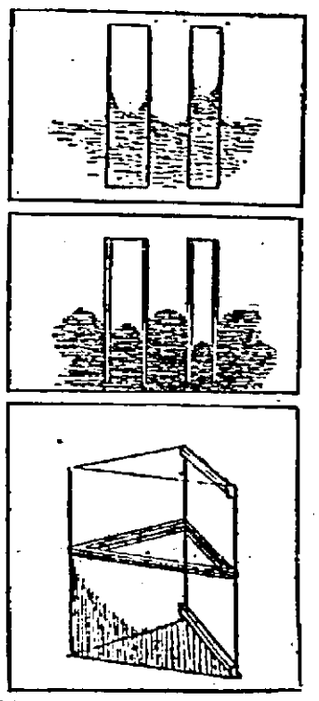
YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

MERCURY AND WATER.

Some Interesting Experiments Which May Be Performed with the Help of Glass Tubes.

Get a number of glass tubes, varying in size from a quarter of an inch in diameter to the slim thermometer tube. Thrust them into water and see the result as shown in the accompanying picture. The water will rise higher in the smaller tubes than in the larger, and it will be higher at the sides of the tube than in the middle. This is due to the pressure of the air on the surface of the water, and to what is known as capillary attraction, this last causing the water to rise on the sides of the tube.

Now thrust the tubes into mercury, and an exactly opposite effect is produced, as shown in the darker picture, for the mercury will have a lower level



DIAGRAMS OF THE EXPERIMENTS

inside the tubes than outside, and as it has a tendency to slip away from the glass surface rather than to cling to it, there is no capillary attraction, and it falls downward at the sides and curves upward in the center. Besides, it will rise higher in the larger tubes than in the smaller ones.

A similar experiment, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, may be made with two flat pieces of glass, placed together like a wedge, and held so by a broad rubber band, a piece of wood being placed at the top and the bottom of the open part, as shown in the illustration.

Now dip this wedge into water, and you will find that the water will rise higher where the pieces of glass come together than at the open part, thus making a curved surface. Dip it into mercury and the curve will be reversed, the mercury having a lower level where the pieces of glass come together.

A RABBIT TRAP.

Simple Contrivance with Which Many a Bunny May Be Caught by the Country Lad.

Those who like to catch rabbits will find the trap here shown a very useful one, says Farm and Home. Get a 6-inch board, 1 inch thick, and cut four pieces 2 feet long. Nail them together, which leaves an opening through the trap about 4½x6 inches. Cut another piece 8 inches long and nail on the back of the trap, closing the opening tightly. Bore a ½-inch hole through top board of trap 8 inches from rear end for the trigger.

Cut a piece of board 10 inches long for the door and bore a small hole through the center about 1 inch from top for the spring, which fastens door to crosspiece. This crosspiece is ½x2x18 inches and has a notch cut at each end for string. Bore a ⅝-inch hole through the crosspiece 6 1-2 inches from the end.

Cut two pieces of lath 16 inches long and bore a ⅝-inch hole about 1 inch from top end of each. Nail one on each side of the trap, as shown in the cut, 5 1-2 inches in front of trigger hole.

The door should slide easily— [illegible] get a ⅝-inch bolt or a piece of wire and run through holes in Friday piece and upright. Attach the latter a to door and trigger and the t[illegible] H. J. complete. The trigger should n[illegible] over ⅝ inch in diameter and slightly [illegible] inches long, leaving about 5 inches inside the trap. Cut a notch in tr[illegible] ger 2 inches from the top end a[illegible] two-thirds way through, so that [illegible] pal of catch on inside of trap. The trap [illegible] not require baiting, as rabbits g[illegible] Sunga well without.

The New Interpretation. [illegible] g the [illegible] e, has

Bill Collector—The firm insists [illegible] the in[illegible] an immediate settlement of this [illegible] count.

Ardup—Immediate? All right. [illegible] for J. [illegible] akes, pay it some time in the next ten years.—Chicago Tribune.

Looking Ahead.

Don[illegible]

Cyril—You may spurn me, cruel one, but, remember, I shall not always be a clerk at two pounds a week!

Marie—That's just the difficulty. You may lose your place at any time.—Cassell's.

"Bridge" Whist.

Mrs. Lakeside—I shall never play another game of cards. I have just thrown the deck in the store.

Mrs. Throop—Ah! burning your bridge behind you, eh?—Chicago News.

TO GROW MAGIC FLOWERS.

Directions for the Amateur Wizard Whereby He May Perform the Trick.

First construct of stiff pasteboard the three telescopic cylindrical boxes shown in Fig. 1. The boxes marked A and B have flat tops, but the largest box, C, has a round dome. After completing the boxes, fix a small bouquet of artificial flowers upright to the flat top of the box marked B.

The bouquet must be of a size which will allow the largest box, C, to cover it entirely without inconvenience. This is all the preparation necessary for the growth of the bouquet, says the People's Home Journal, but you can surprise the audience with another flower trick, a sort of a "curtain raiser," before introducing this trick, which is the principal one.

The other trick, which we will call the "buttonhole trick," is prepared in the following manner: Procure an artificial rose made of muslin. Tie to the stem a strong black thread six inches long. Tie to the loose end of the thread a strong rubber cord, which must be elastic enough to stretch to double its length, if necessary.

Insert the loose end of the rubber cord through the left buttonhole of the coat. It would be much better to perform the trick in an old coat, because you will have to cut a very small hole through it directly under the buttonhole.

Having inserted the free end of the rubber cord through the buttonhole and then through the eyelet, pass it over the chest under your coat and behind the back, where you must fasten the end of it securely to one of the righthand buttons of the waistband of the trousers.

You appear before the audience, carrying the little box, A, in one hand and the largest box, C, in the other. The box B, with the bouquet standing upon its top, is hidden within the box C, and you keep the invisible box from slipping out of C by pressing in the pasteboard sides of C.

You announce that you are prepared to grow all kinds of beautiful flowers instantaneously. Now pretend to look yourself over, and then exclaim: "What! Not the accustomed rose in my buttonhole!" Then touch one of the boxes lightly with your wand (which was on the table), point the wand in a direction away from you, looking earnestly in that direction. This serves to attract the spectators' attention from you for an instant. In that instant you cry out: "Let here be a rose!" And behold, there is one in your buttonhole!

It is the rose that was attached to the rubber cord. The secret of its sudden appearance is very simple. When you came before the audience you carried the rose under your left arm pit, holding it there by a slight pressure of your arm. The rose was released in the instant when the eyes of the audience were turned away from you, and, being held taut by means of the stretched rubber under your coat, sprang instantly into place.

Having startled the onlookers by this trick, you are now ready to show what your wonderful boxes are capable of doing.

Point to the little box, stating that it contains the magic flower seeds which will instantly grow into the most lovely flowers when treated by your wonderful process.

Then place the largest box, C, and the invisible box, B, over the little box, A, in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the illustration.

Now remove the box, C, and there is a lovely bouquet growing right out of the small box.

This is the explanation: Grasp the box, C, firmly between the thumb and forefinger, pressing the pasteboard just hard enough to prevent the inner box, B, with the flowers from slipping out. Of course, when you cover the little box, A, the flower box, B, slips over the top of A. When the largest box, C, is removed, relieve the pressure of your fingers, which will result in leaving the flower box, B, over the little box, A, in plain view of the spectators, who will be entirely mystified, never guessing that they see another box, as the two boxes are almost exactly [illegible]

OLLANLD

NOW!

Axel Lindegren.

Salumat

An ingenious Swiss mechanic claims to have invented an automatic baby nurse. The apparatus is attached to a cradle. If the baby cries, air waves cause specially-arranged wires to operate a phonograph, which sings a lullaby, while simultaneously clockwork is released and rocks the cradle. When the crying ceases the wire falls to vibrate and the cradle stops rocking.

Treatment.

"Going off for Izzy, Reggie?"

"Yaas, to the work cure; doctah says I'm orah-wested, deah boy."—Puck.

BY MR. S. B. HEGE.

B. & O. R. R. Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C., Tells of Wonderful Cure of Eczema by Cuticura.

Mr. S. B. Hege, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, D. C., one of the well known railroad men of the country, sends the following grateful letter in praise of the Cuticura Remedies:

"Thanks to the Cuticura Remedies, I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on the back of my hand in the form of a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful because of the itching and burning sensation, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching, and the cure now seems to be complete. I shall be glad to aid in relieving others suffering as I was, and you may use my letter as you wish. (Signed) S. B. Hege, Washington, D. C., June 9, '04."

If you feel like starting a little argument at home just spring that statistician's views about a woman being able to clothe herself with $65 a year.—Albany Times Union.

Agricultural and Horticultural Colonies on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Lockesburg Colony in Sevier County, Arkansas, containing about 30,000 acres, and Loring Colony in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, containing about 24,000 acres, are now open for settlement. Lands range in price from $7.00 to $15.00 per acre, and are sold on easy terms to actual settlers. Lockesburg Colony is well suited for General Farming, stock raising and commercial fruit growing. Loring Colony lies in a splendid fruit, truck and tobacco region, and is good for corn and cotton also. Both are situated in a beautiful country, with a healthy climate and excellent water. Write for books concerning Lockesburg and Loring Colonies and "Current Events" Magazine to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.; F. E. Roeder, Immigration Agt., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

It is well enough to profit by our own mistakes, but it is a good deal more profitable to profit by the mistakes of others.—Puck.

Overworked People

and those who are suffering from Rheumatism, Pains, Weakness, Blood or Nervous disorders, Indigestion, etc., should take Pusheck's Kuro. It is unquestionably the best medicine to-day for these diseases, also for Nervous Debility, Insomnia and Stomach troubles. Try it. Insist upon your druggist always keeping Pusheck's Kuro on hand. Dr. Pusheck, Chicago.

Don't believe the fellow who tells you what he would do if he were in your place.—N. Y. Times.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The modern siren is the lady on the dollar.—N. O. Picayune.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The mightiness of the pen is due to the ink.—Chicago News.

INTERESTING LETTER

WRITTEN BY A NOTABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg of Denver, Colo., Bearer of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sends Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg

The following letter was written by Mrs. Kellogg, of 1628 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo., to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"For five years I was troubled with a tumor, which kept growing, causing me intense agony and great mental depression. I was unable to attend to my house work, and life became a burden to me. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope.

"I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and reading of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to sick women decided to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, thought it only meant temporary relief; but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, while the tumor lessened in size.

"The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be absorbed, until, in seven months, the tumor was entirely gone and I a well woman. I am so thankful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such trouble.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

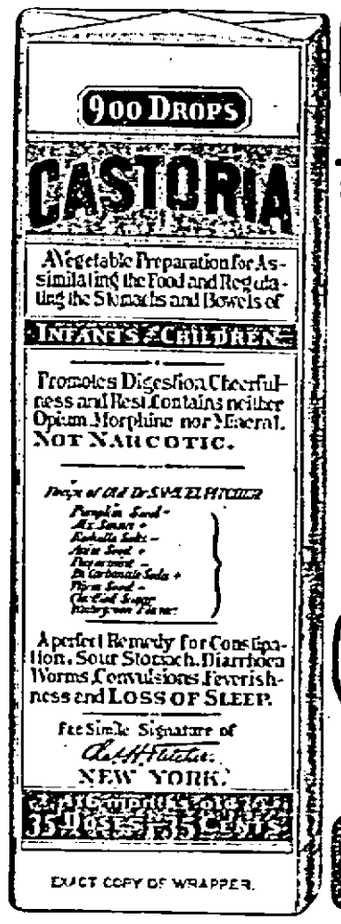
Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Health is too valuable to risk in experiments with unknown and untried medicines or methods of treatment. Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

Homeseekers' Lands

In the Prosperous and Growing South offer the Best Opportunities to Loggers, Farmers, Stockmen, Truck and Fruit Growers. The Southern Railway Territory Leads. Write for Publications, W. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C. Chas. S. Chase, 728 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. W. A. Hayes, Agent, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and fresh as when it left our factory.

Lion head on every package.

Save these Lion heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AT

H. M. BUCK'S Clothing House

Your dollar will buy more goods at this store than any store in town

We are offering special values in men's fine Shirts, Shoes, Hats, Boy's and Men's Suits, Pants, Etc. We have always undersold all the stores in town and we always continue to do so. Our goods are always the best and the prices the very lowest. Let us show you the special values we are offering in Men's Suits and Hats.

Exclusive agents for Lion Brand Shirts and Collars.

Exclusive agents for the Famous Roswelle Hats.

Exclusive agents for the popular Honorbilt Shoes for men, best $3.50 Shoe in the world.

H. M. BUCK'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Originator of Low Prices.

THE NEW NORTH.

PARK & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

C. M. PARK, EDITOR AND MANAGER

It's about time for some fellow to come out with his straw hat and start the ball rolling. Who's going to be the first?

Just think of it! Congressman Babcock favors the rate bill. A shadow of the handwriting on the wall in the third district brought out this sentiment, beyond a doubt.

And now John D. Jr., has expressed an intention of having nothing more to do with a concern which thrives on "tainted money." If he has decided not to allow his father to support him any longer who's going to do it?

The position taken by the express companies of Chicago in regard to taking back their striking drivers and thereby ending the struggle, shows a little of the proper spirit. They state that they will take back no one who left their employ without a grievance to go on a sympathetic strike.

By a recent decision of the United States supreme court, Indians with allotment cannot be deprived of the privileges of citizenship. Now, if this is the case, why is it Indians cannot dispose of their own timber and send it to any mill they desire? The government has been giving certain lumber concerns an exclusive monopoly on timber on certain reservations. If the decision reaches far enough to break this monopoly it will make quite a difference in Northern Wisconsin.

An agent for a Home Finding Society has been in the city the past week soliciting funds for his institution. He is the second one on an errand of that nature within a few weeks. The work of finding homes for dependent and neglected children is a noble work, that part of it is all right. But why are the people of Wisconsin drawn upon in this way to support an unnecessary institution? The state of Wisconsin has a home and school for dependent and neglected children, its officers and employes are paid out of the state treasury and the institution is one the people pay taxes to support. All dependent and neglected children of Wisconsin (except in the county of Milwaukee) are placed in this institution regardless of race, color or religion, upon commitment papers bearing the signature of the county judge. They are well taken care of while at the school and when placed in homes, as they are when conditions warrant, they still remain wards of the state of Wisconsin. The Superintendent of the institution requires a written statement once each month from people in whose homes children are placed, showing number of days attendance at school, conduct, etc., and two agents are traveling nearly every day in the year visiting 1000 children now out in homes, and looking for suitable homes for others. With this condition of affairs, which the writer knows to exist, is it reasonable to ask more of the citizens and taxpayers of Wisconsin for the support of private institutions?

ON THE WAGON.

Every member of the state senate voted for the establishment of a rate bill. Some of the senators had fought it six years. During the present session some of these senators had tried to amend the bill with amendments cut and dried by railroad attorneys, but the amendments were voted down. They saw the people behind the movement and they saw another election in 1906, and they came in with the other senators who have fought earnestly for it. So, it was unanimous, and all is well.

ALL HONOR TO THE GOVERNOR.

But regardless of the differing opinions upon this point, one thing is certain—the governor has won a notable victory. How he has done it we do not know. But he comes out of the long struggle an unquestioned victor. Men may argue that the rate bill was amended and that the governor had to make concessions. But the fact remains that he got everything that he demanded and he got it by a unanimous vote of a senate whose control has been in doubt. There is no doubt as to the governor's power. When it comes to politics and the manipulation of a political situation the crown goes to Hon. Robert M. LaFollette, governor of Wisconsin. He is king of them all. He is in a class by himself. —Milwaukee Journal.

While the rate bill has not become a law, at this writing, it will have the concurrence of the assembly within a few days, and then the Governor's signature and publication and the law will be in force. Even Governor LaFollette's enemies must concede this victory wholly to him. More than six years ago, almost single handed and alone, he commenced his work for the whole people. He has conducted his campaign fearlessly. He has accepted no compromises. He has waged the fight for what he considered the right, and now with a large majority of the people back of him, he should be accorded all praise for his great success. In ten years he will be looked upon as the man who saved the great state of Wisconsin from oppression.

DECOURSEY ARRAIGNED.

Frank Decoursey of Bundy, who broke into a home near that place April 29th, was arraigned before Judge Browne Thursday afternoon. He plead guilty to assault and battery and was fined $15.00 and costs, the whole amounting to $51.76.

JOHN BARNES MENTIONED.

Some papers throughout the state are advocating the appointment of Attorney John Barnes of this city as a member of the State Railroad Commission. When seen at his office yesterday, Mr. Barnes informed a representative of the New North, that he knew nothing of the matter. The position carries a salary of $5000 00 per year and expenses. It is not thought here in Rhinelander that Mr. Barnes would leave his law practice to accept the position if offered him.

WANTED:—A girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. E. Brown. 1t

While a billious attack is decidedly unpleasant it is quickly over when Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are used. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

HAZELHURST.

Rev. E. A. Ware held services at Star Lake Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Steele returned from Tomahawk Monday.

Mrs. J. T. Holliday was a passenger to Star Lake Saturday.

L. H. Wheeler was a passenger on the south bound train Saturday.

Irvin Fondrick left for his home at Grand Rapids Saturday evening.

Mrs. Albert Crippue returned from a six weeks visit with her parents at Butternut Saturday.

A four pound baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Lashana Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rogers and Mrs. Andy Hannon of Minocqua were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Saturday.

The Pastor's social committee gave the first ice cream social of the season Thursday evening. Their net receipts were $18.00.

The concert and dance given by a traveling company Wednesday evening of last week, was not very largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sullivan and little daughter, Mercedes and Miss Ruth Sullivan of Saginaw are visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. Dore of Spirit Falls, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. W. J. Edwards the past two weeks returned to his home Friday.

Very Low Excursion Rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Etc.,

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations May 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, and June 1 and 2, with favorable return limits, on account of National Council Knights of Columbus at Los Angeles, etc. Two fast trains to the Pacific Cost daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric lighted throughout), less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. The best of everything. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Notice For Bids.

The Board of Public Works of the City of Rhinelander will receive sealed bids for the laying of a sewer and construction of catchbasins and manholes on Thayer, Alban, Phillip and Brown streets in said City, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk.

Bids may be filed with the City Clerk up to noon of May 27, 1905.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Dated May 8, 1905.

GUST SWEDBERG, City Clerk.

Notice For Bids.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works of the City of Rhinelander for the furnishing of all material for and laying a water main from Oneida Ave. east through the alley in Block 24, second addition, to a point 30 feet west of the east end of such alley. Such main will be a 4 inch main to the curb line on Oneida Ave. with a gate and a 2 inch galvanized pipe from that point to the end of the main. Bids may be filed with the City Clerk up to noon of May 27, 1905. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Dated May 8, 1905.

GUST SWEDBERG, City Clerk.

fought in battle. Memorial day has become a day when love triumphs over war.

Patti's Vow When a Child.

Mme. Patti, who recently celebrated her sixty-second birthday, may be said to have discovered the secret of eternal youth. "I will be young as long as I live," she is said to have declared as a child, and few have kept a vow with more fidelity than she has. Perhaps the secret of her youthful appearance and unimpaired vitality is her love of fresh air and her careful dieting. In winter and summer she is always out for three hours daily, and the elements possess no terrors for her.

Tan Spots on Dogs.

The tan spots above the eyes of some dogs, particularly black dogs, are believed by some naturalists to belong

Dr Carter

of Chicago coming to

RHINELANDER,

Thursday, June 1

One day only. Rapids Hotel.

Introducing the New Liquid Air system for the first time in this vicinity.

Painless Dentistry now a fact.

Absolutely safe for old and young, or people in delicate health.

Advantages over all others, immediately eliminated; no unpleasant features; provokes no shock.

Has visited towns in the state for five years. Office open all day. Free Extracting 9 to 10 and 1 to 2.

Ten years experience.

Mrs. Lucy Krier, Antigo, says: "I am glad to recommend the new Liquid Air system, as applied by Dr. Carter. I had 14 teeth extracted and did not realize the least pain. At Antigo again May 31st.

Kretlow's Pharmacy

Is the place to have your Physicians Prescriptions Compounded.

Anything New

In drugs you will find at my store if it is to be had in the city. We aim to keep our stock at all times right up to the hour, and carry an assortment of worthy goods to sell

At Right Prices

Largest Variety of Perfumes in the city.

Our toilet articles are of the kind that give full value in satisfaction for every cent of cost,

F. E. KRETLOW

THE DRUGGIST.

DO YOU KNOW

That our store is headquarters for the best in

Perfumes, Writing Paper & Fancy Stationery

A complete line of sporting goods and patent medicines always in stock. Careful attention given to the filling of prescriptions. Give us a call.

ANDERLE & HINMAN

28 SO. BROWN STREET

ROBBINS LUMBER CO.

Retail Lumber

Moulding Shingles

HOUSE BILLS A SPECIALTY.

Call No. 4 for Prices Prompt Delivery.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES IN COLORS

Size, 10x14 inches.
Just right for a frame.

FREE With the CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Commencing Sunday
May 28, 1905.

Order in Advance from your Newsdealer.

The Season of Outdoor Sports is Here

And with it comes the demand for Sporting Goods of all kinds. Bonsons is head quarters for things in that line and has a full stock of

Base Balls and Gloves, Croquet Sets and Hammocks

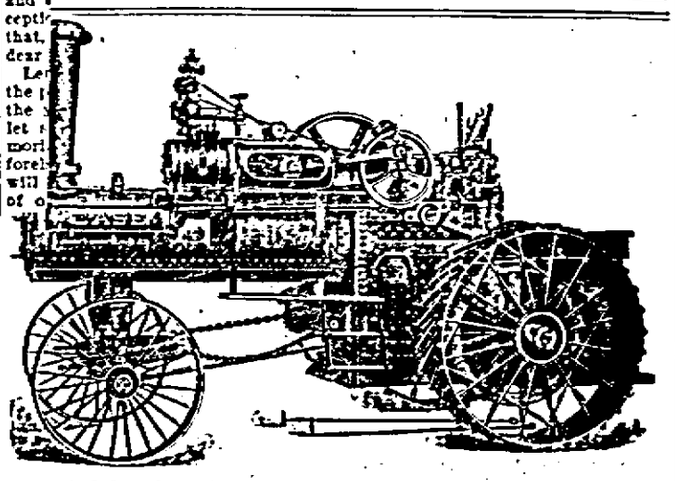
BRONSON

THE STATIONER

Sundaes per glass 10c
Ice cream soda 5c
Ice cream per pint 15c
Ice cream per quart 25c
Ice cream per gallon $1.00

Special prices for parties and socials. Don't forget our home made love candy. Don't miss the place.

AT THE BON TON 10 BROWN ST.
Weisen Block. Phone 42 2r
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN



Rhinelander Iron Company, Agents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

"Sign of the Best"

Alaska
Puget Sound
Columbia River
Yellowstone Park
Portland Exposition

VIA

Northern Pacific Railway

For rates and information write C. W. McCaskey, Dist. Pass. Agt., Fourth and Broadway Streets, St. Paul, Minn. Send six cents for Wonderland 1905, and four cents for Lewis & Clark Booklet, to A. M. Cleland, General Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Four large rooms to rent. West side. Inquire of C. S. Crofoot. tf.

Mrs. Ed. Bonnie and children have returned from an extended visit in New London.

Mike Holland, who has for some time been numbered among the sick, is again able to be around.

Mrs. Chas. Rantz went to Merrill Thursday morning to join her husband who has located there.

FOR SALE:—Lot No. 15 in block No 4 of the town of Pelican in the city of Rhinelander. R. Busheau.

The Italian oachestra furnished music for a dancing party given by the young people at Gilligan's hall Wednesday evening.

Supt. Quigley of the Ashland Division of the Northwestern road, who is filling Mr. Hartley's place, was in the city in his private car Friday.

Arthur Dufraine and bride returned from Wausau Thursday night and are at present making their home with his father I. Dufraine until a house can be secured.

Urbank and Sicklinger, the horse dealers of this city, have established a branch barn at Woodruff which will be in charge of Mr. Sicklinger. He went there Saturday.

The two days old infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCutcheon died Thursday. Interment was made in Forest Home cemetery, Rev. Wiltsee offering prayer at the grave.

Cleanse your system of all impurities this month. Now is the time to take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will keep you well all summer. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.
J. J. Reardon.

Chas. Morrill spent last week in Kennan, making arrangements for the shipment of the logs to this city which have been cut there during the past winter for the Wisconsin Veneer Company.

Enroll now at the Stevens Point Business College and take advantage of their special offer to furnish free stationary and car fare, also guarantee you a position after completing your work.

John McDonald, who makes Rhinelander his headquarters, left Monday morning for Mercer where he will spend the summer in charge of the kitchen at a large summer resort. Jas. O'Brien accompanied him as assistant.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walters, who reside at Robbins, died Friday after a short illness with croup. The child was two years of age. The funeral was held Sunday from the Catholic church at Tripps and interment made in the cemetery there.

Peter Turgeon, Jr., who has been in the employ of the Electric, Water & Telephone Company for a number of years, has accepted a position as chief electrical engineer for the Rhinelander Paper Company. Mr. Turgeon leaves for Rhinelander today.—Tomahawk.

Otto Krautz has purchased Robert Ollhoff's entire stock and when the Hein Block is completed will move to quarters in that building which he has already rented. Mr. Ollhoff will move to Winona, Minn., where he will re-engage in business.

About thirty-five thousand feet of lumber was rafted down the Wisconsin river from the Davenport street bridge to Hat Rapids, a distance of six miles Tuesday. The lumber is to be used in construction work at the dam. The crew, who piloted the raft down the river was composed of five men in charge of E. A. Forbes. The trip proved an uneventful one.

FOR SALE:—The best vacant lot in the 2nd addition to Rhinelander. Heretofore have refused to sell, and if not sold by June 5 1905 this offer will be withdrawn.
m25 jl. LEVI J. BILLINGS.

Miss Jennie Eby is now assisting at the Register of Deeds office.

On Friday evening go to the Bon Ton ice cream parlors and get your fans for the dance.

L. H. Wheeler of the Yawkey Lumber Co., and chairman of Hazelhurst, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. H. L. Jewett was called to her home in Michigan Monday by the serious illness of her mother.

Hereafter until fall, all evening services at the Methodist church will be one half hour later, or at 8 o'clock.

A reception for the Senior class will be held at the home of Supt. and Mrs. F. A. Lowell Friday evening.

Mrs. Bennet Larson of Tomahawk arrived in the city Friday evening to visit her husband who is employed here.

WANTED:—First class experienced camp cooks to correspond with T. S. Bertrand, 105, North Water street, Chicago, Ill. m15 j8

Miss Lily Wixson of Escanaba Mich. is visiting at the home of her brother C. A. Wixson on Pelham street. She is on her way home from Euderlin, N. D.

C. M. Martinson one of Lincoln county's prosperous farmers who is located near Tomahawk, spent several days of the week on business in the city.

Owing to an increase in the business Geo. Feazel has found it necessary to run another chair. He has employed Charles Kime, who now has charge of the other chair.

Don't let the children suffer. If they are fretful, peevish and cross, give them Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. The best baby tonic known. Strength and health follow its use. 35 cents. J. J. Reardon.

Frank Williams and family, who have been residents of Rhinelander for many years, have gone west to reside. Of late Mr. Williams has been in very poor health and the change is made partly on this account.

Clerk of the Court, E. C. Sturdevant, was laid up part of last week the result of a twig striking him in the eye while out in the woods. The injured member is doing nicely and no serious results are now anticipated.

A number of friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Braeger pleasantly surprised them Saturday evening at their home on Anderson street. Cards were played until a late hour followed by a dainty supper. Mr. and Mrs. Braeger are about to remove to Neenah.

A social club composed of twenty of the city's young men and known as "The Friends," was organized here Tuesday evening. Earl Riley was elected president. The club intends to give a series of dances during the summer and in the fall will rent club rooms.

Olof Goldstrand has disposed of his residence property on Mason street to Andrew Olson who will occupy the same. Mr. Goldstrand will move his family to Pine Lake to live during the summer. Mr. Olson sold his home to the Robbins Lumber Company.

About twenty children were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. O'Connor last Saturday afternoon. The event was in honor of little Kathryn Riordon of Eagle River, who is visiting here. Games were played on the lawn, refreshments served, and the children enjoyed a pleasant afternoon.

FOR SALE:—Fine double store building 32x72 feet. Basement and stone wall under whole building. Office and Opera Hall on 2nd floor. Best stand in a rapidly growing town of northern Wisconsin. Suitable for most any business. Is bringing $720 yearly, rent at lowest figure, and will bring more from now on. A bargain if taken at once. Must be sold for reason of ill health of present owner. Address all inquiries: J. H. care NEW NORTH. m11 jl

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A ten pound daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis yesterday.

Mrs. Geo. Porter attended the closing exercise of the school at Malvern yesterday.

FOR SALE:—Two good residences on E. Frederick St., and one on N Brown St. Terms reasonable. Apply to S. H. ALBAN. j8.

Henry Howlett of Eagle River, who has been seriously ill at St. Mary's hospital, is reported steadily improving.

Mrs. Sam Oxley and daughter Miss Glenn, Mrs. James Farley and Mrs. Anna La Coyne of Monico were in the city Monday.

Rev. Geo. M. Babcock of St. Augustine's church, was in New London Tuesday, where he assisted in the consecration of a new church.

John Brady and Al. McDonald are located at Manitowoc in charge of Brown Bros.' logging horses, which are pastured there for the summer.

Mrs. Mattie Rokney closed a successful term of school at Malvern yesterday. A basket picnic was given the little folks and a general good time was enjoyed.

FOR SALE:—Good team, double harness, single harness and heavy wagon. Enquire No. 12 East Anderson street. A bargain if taken at once. m18 jl.

Mrs. Gagnon of Black Creek, mother of Mrs. Fenelon, Mrs. S. D. Nelson and Mrs. Keefe, has arrived in the city to remain permanently and will make her home with Mrs. Fenelon.

WANTED:—To correspond with middle aged men capable of filling position as commissary clerks for boarding camps; address T. S. BERTRAND, 105 N. water street, Chicago, Ill. j8.

Why suffer with spring tiredness, mean, cross feeling, no strength, no appetite? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets.
J. J. Reardon.

James Grady, a woodsman, who at one time worked in the woods in this vicinity, was killed last Monday near Dunbar, by a falling tree. His home was in Green Bay, and the body taken there for burial.

Mrs. D. H. Shannon and Miss Dora Shannon have returned to their home in Appleton after a visit here with W. J. Shannon. They were accompanied by his little son who will make his home with them.

BISHOP OF SUPERIOR DIOCESE.

Father Schinner, for several years Vicar General of the Milwaukee archdiocese of the Catholic church, has been appointed Bishop of the new Superior diocese by Pope Pius X through the congregation of the propaganda at Rome. Official announcement will not be made until the arrival of the brief or official notice of the selection. Rhinelander will be in the new diocese of Superior.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the friends and neighbors who kindly assisted at the time of the death and burial of our beloved baby boy.
Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCutcheon.

PERSONAL MENTION

—G. Williams of Bruce was in the city Friday.

—G. Walworth was down from Ashland Friday.

—P. C. Willis of Wausau is in the city this week.

—M. Dunn visited with friends in Antigo Sunday.

—C. E. McKinney of Appleton was here this week.

—R. Busheau was a Merrill visitor during the week.

—Claude Shepard was in Wausau during the week.

—D. A. Kahn of Woodruff was a city visitor Friday.

—Elbert State visited his home in Antigo this week.

—C. D. Bronson left for Seattle, Tuesday morning.

—Geo. Thomas was down from Minocqua Saturday.

—A. E. Kaiser of Prentice was in Rhinelander Friday.

—P. J. Tueger of Tomahawk was in Rhinelander Saturday.

—Emil Otto was down from Mercer on business Saturday.

—Geo. E. Brown transacted business in Milwaukee Friday.

—John Geralitte of Ashland was here on business Thursday.

—Chas. Chafee attended the field meet at Appleton Sunday.

—O. A. Dorwin of Minocqua was in the city on business Monday.

—T. J. Owen transacted business in Wausau during the week.

—E. H. Palmer of Antigo spent a few hours in the city Saturday.

—John Hanson, sheriff of Vilas county, was in the city Sunday.

—F. M. Littlejohn of Wausau transacted business here Thursday.

—Miss May Rhodes left Monday for a visit at her home in Neillsville.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Maxson of Dunbar were in the city Sunday.

—Mrs. Wm. Pineau and children spent Sunday with Antigo friends.

—C. A. Weber was up from Antigo on a short business trip this week.

—E. A. Weisner spent Tuesday on business in Hurley and Ironwook.

—B. Burhalter is spending the week on business in Winona, Minn.

—Attorney John Barnes transacted business in Eagle River Monday.

—Rev. A. G. Wilson who has been visiting in Ohio will be home Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Redfield have returned from a visit in Milwaukee.

—Judge Silverthorne and Reporter Hart came up from Wausau Friday.

—G. F. Newman of Ladysmith was a business caller in the city Friday.

—Miss Rose Freeman left Thursday for a visit with relatives in Wausau.

—Frank Fillacy was over from Eagle River calling on friends Monday.

—Mrs. John Kelly left Tuesday morning for an extended visit in Wausau.

—F. H. Worden of the Worden Lumber Company was in the city Thursday.

—D. J. Shea, the Merrill logger, transacted business in the city Saturday.

—O. Desmore went to Wausau Monday to spend several weeks with friends.

—W. C. Biner attended the C. & N. W. Agent's meeting at Sheboygan Tuesday.

—Robert Riley was down from Arbor Vitae and spent Sunday with his parents.

—Fred Thompson left Thursday for a two weeks visit in Merrill and Wausau.

—Chas. Ross was over from Carour during the week calling on his friends in the city.

—Mrs. Chas. Chafee returned Friday night from a visit with relatives in Washburn.

—Fred Anderle has been spending the past week at New Lisbon visiting his parents.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Campbell of Lac du Flambeau spent Tuesday with relatives in the city.

—John O'Connor returned Thursday to Ogema after a visit here with E. J. Slosson and family.

—Mayor Stapelton left Monday on a week's business trip to Iron River and other points in Michigan.

—Walter Humphry of Cylon Wis. spent several days of the week here the guest of his friend Dr. Elliott.

—Mrs. Frank Lambert, who has been visiting for some time in Minneapolis, has returned to the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Amis were here from Lac du Flambeau for a brief visit among friends during the week.

—Miss Laura Horn, who is employed in Minneapolis visited Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Horn.

—Miss Georgia Powell left Friday for her home in Manitowish after a visit here with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Samway.

—Mrs. Kate Peir and daughter, Miss Harriett were up from Milwaukee this week looking after their real estate interests.

—Prof. W. D. Fuller, principal of the Eagle River High school, accompanied by Guy Richison, spent Sunday in the city.

—J. D. Walsh, representing the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee, has been in the city this week in the interests of his paper.

—Al. Hafner, representative for J. H. Queal & Co., at Three Lakes, spent Thursday and Friday among friends in Rhinelander.

—Geo. Mason of the Mason & Donaldson Lumber Company has been here from Madison this week attending business matters.

—Messrs. and Mesdames Geo. Whitney, W. Reed and J. G. Dunn, drove to Bundy Sunday, where they enjoyed the day with relatives.

—Mrs. Hamilton, who for several weeks has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Feazel, returned to her home in Wausau Friday.

FOR RENT:—Eight-room house. Enquire of E. G. Squires. tf.

To set at rest any doubts that may be entertained regarding our intentions to make an actual and early closing up of the affairs of this store, and go out of business, we publish herewith two letters which explain the possition exactly and correct, just as we have already stated in our ads.

The owners of the building are of course entirely within their rights in asking what they please for their property; and in declining the proposition for our selves we are actuated by what we believe to be only common sense business judgment.

We accept the turn of affairs, and our efforts now are centered on disposing of our stocks. We want to be all sold out and ready to vacate the buildings when our lease term expires last of July.

Large amounts of goods have already been distributed throughout the city and surrounding country, buyers coming from far and near to reap the extraordinary benefits of this great closing out sale of the stores' big stocks of dry goods and general merchandise. The store presents even better bargain chances now than at the opening of the sale ten days ago. As the different stocks are moved around into place on the floor from day to day and the surplus stocks put on sale as room is made for them, the unusual money saving possibilities here become more evident.

Don't miss this greatest of sales. Its like will not occur again. Every day you will find on the floor hundreds of new and astonishing cut-price closing out bargains.

Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 8, 1905.

C. E. Crusoe & Co.,
City,

Gentlemen:—

Mr. McIndoe informs us that you wanted price on the building for an extension of your lease. We have consulted the matter and I have authority to name you the following proposition:

Two years lease for the basement, 1st floor and the three rooms upstairs, or the same floor space as you have at the monthly rental of $125.00 per month.

If this is satisfactory please inform us at once.

Very Resp. Yours,
FRANK E. PARKER.
For McIndoe, Parker & Daniels.

Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 11, '05.

Mr. Frank E. Parker,
(McIndoe, Parker, & Daniels) City

Dear Sir:—Referring to your offer of the 8th to re-lease us the building for $125 per month, for a two year term. We are obliged to say business conditions in Rhinelander will not permit of our paying such a rent. Also the two year limit would shut us out anyhow as the time is too short. Therefore at the expiration of the present lease we will vacate the building.

Yours,
CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store

THE POPULAR CLOTHES

A good many neatly dressed men on the streets today are wearing

STEIN BLOCH, All Wool Clothing

We have some very neat patterns coming and going each week.

A new line of Children's, Youths and Boys stylish Shoes at a very low price for the class of goods.

See the New DR. REED CUSHION SOLE For Men

Good bargains at all times in the different lines. WE INVITE INSPECTION.

GARY & DANIELSON

THIS WILL BE AN

OXFORD SEASON

DORTHY DODD

LOW CUTS

are the right shoes for Spring and Summer wear. Particular attention has been given to correcting the weak points in Oxfords. DORTHY DODDS fit snugly around the ankles, over the instep, under the arch—no slipping at the heal, no pumping for the wearers of DORTHY DODDS. Our stock includes Blucher and Gibson shapes, Lace and Button, with high heels and low, medium and light weight soles. All shades of Tan; all styles of Kid and Calf.

$2.50 and $3.00—A few Special Grades 50c extra

SOLBERG & KOLDEN

GET YOUR SPRING SUIT CLEANED NOW!

Axel Lindegren.

Calumet Baking Powder

A wonderful powder of rare merit and unrivaled strength.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR PAPERING AND PAINTING

If you are thinking of brightening up your residence with paper or paint, call me up.

I GUARANTEE TO MAKE THE PAPER STICK.

ALBERT BROULETTE

633 Keenan St. Phone 44-2

House Cleaning

Lace Curtains

Rhinelander Steam Laundry

Opposite Armory

NEW NORTH.

Park & Co., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD IN CONDENSED FORM.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Progress of Hostilities Between Russia and Japan—Doings at Washington—Items of Interest from All Over the World.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The Chicago teamsters' joint council rejected the proposition to end the strike, which was agreed upon by the employers and the strike leaders.

Two men were killed and many injured in a Chicago race riot caused by strike conditions.

Powerful influences are said to have been interjected into the teamsters' strike situation in Chicago by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and a speedy termination of the strike is predicted.

A schoolboy was shot dead in Chicago by a negro strike breaker whom a number of youngsters had jeered.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Linevitch has decided to give battle to the advancing Japanese armies. He has 400,000 men and 1,600 guns. Oyama is said to have 425,000, with 1,250 guns. Kuroki is expected to isolate Vladivostok. Nogi may strike for Tsitsihar.

The Russian fleet is officially declared to have left Indo-China coast. St. Petersburg believes any hour may bring news of naval fighting.

Russians think Rojestvensky is delaying battle and trying to elude Togo by taking a course around the Pacific side of Japan for Vladivostok.

All the foreign commercial agents have been asked to leave Vladivostok fortress, hence it is assumed that Vladivostok is expected to become a center of the seat of war very soon.

The Japanese report they can save the sunken warships at Port Arthur.

The foreign office at Tokio announces that the receipt of a communication from the German government pronouncing utterly unfounded the reports of the occupation of Haichou.

Admiral Birilieff has been given supreme command of the army and garrison at Vladivostok.

The czar plans a council of national defense, headed by Grand Duke Nicholas, which will take over complete control of operations on land and sea in the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Roosevelt has been asked to assist in settling the Equitable trouble and has agreed to look into it.

Three diamonds, valued at $90,000, being parts of the famous Excelsior stone, were stolen from the shop of Tiffany & Co. in New York.

The Amalagamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers elected P. J. McArdle to succeed President T. J. Shaffer.

William E. Cramer, editor of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee.

On September 14, the fourth anniversary of the death of William McKinley, the corner stone of the national monument will be laid on Monument hill in the Canton (O.) cemetery. Justice William R. Day will place the corner stone.

Judge Daniel Buck, former justice of the Minnesota supreme court, died in Mankato, Minn., after a long illness.

While defending his mother from the attack of his father, who is said to have been frenzied with drink, Joseph Connell, a youth of 18, shot and instantly killed his father at Bellport, L. I.

Judge Albion Winegar Tourgee, of Mayville, N. Y., American consul at Bordeaux, died in that city of acute uraemia, which resulted from an old wound. Judge Tourgee was formerly consul general at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was well known as a lawyer, writer and lecturer.

Austria has ordered 16 warships built in Hungary for her navy.

Canada is said to be ready to negotiate all pending water disputes with the United States.

President Roosevelt has taken steps to prevent China's boycott of American goods from becoming effective.

Senator Foraker opposes the plan of the Ohio republican state convention to indorse him for the presidency in 1908.

The highest court in Venezuela declares the asphalt concession is void and that the company must pay damages.

Admiral Sigsbee, back from Santo Domingo says only the greatest good will toward the United States exists in that country.

April foreign trade made a record in the value of exports, the biggest end of the gain being on the side of manufactured shipments.

Elbridge G. Keith, long prominent in Chicago commercial life and a leading spirit in public enterprises, died after an attack of pneumonia.

The Baptist gathering in St. Louis adopted the report of a committee recommending a permanent organization of the joint convention of northern and southern Baptists.

Dr. Cushing, a member of the Baptist convention at St. Louis, dropped dead during one of the sessions.

Gen. Horace Porter, the retiring American ambassador, was given a farewell banquet at Paris.

Elgie Hosser, 20 years of age, and Charles Ele, 19 years old, sons of farmers living near Cassville, Ind., were killed on a crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, has been elected president of the Association of American Physicians, now in session in Washington.

Homer Ramsey was caught by machinery at the oil pumping house on John Keener's farm near Upland, Ind., and killed.

Gigantic immigration frauds have been uncovered in continental Europe. Forged American stamps pass thousands to this country without inspection.

Miss Edna Dickerson, of Chicago, has been made heir to an estate valued at $2,000,000 by the will of a relative as reward for filial devotion.

Minister John Barrett to Panama declares the yellow fever problem on the isthmus greater than that of administration or of engineering the canal.

Dr. Alice B. Stockton, of Evanston, Ill., who inspired Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata," has been indicted by the federal grand jury in Chicago for circulating a book of marriage advice.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his father are said to have split over "tainted money" and the young man will quit the Standard Oil trust.

The governor of Indiana issued a warning that wife beaters will receive no mercy at his hands, and the full punishment will be inflicted.

The alarming increase in immigration has been taken up by President Roosevelt, who will bring the problem before congress and the country soon.

Russia practically agrees to reduce duty on American goods if Uncle Sam makes slight concessions.

Wall street criticises President Roosevelt for bringing the tariff issue to the front, resulting in a depression in the prices of stocks.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Winona Lake, Ind., observed the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox with a sermon by Dr. Moffat.

Eastern buyers are in a wild scramble to get Montana's 42,000,000 pound wool clip. The growers will get $9,000,000.

Russia warned the United States that Japan is plotting to abduct the emperor of Korea and hold him a prisoner.

Johann Hoch was found guilty of the murder of his wife, Mrs. Marie Walcker Hoch, at Chicago, and given the death penalty.

George H. Wood pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree at Somerville, N. J., and received a 30-year prison sentence. His original plea of a dual personality is the first presentation of such a defense.

Secretary Morton will retire from the cabinet by July and after a brief vacation in Europe will decide which of four positions offered he will accept.

Archibald McLellan, 71 years old, a prominent Mason, and veteran of the civil war, committed suicide at Chicago.

In trying to evade two detectives a Warsaw socialist fell and a bomb in his possession exploded, killing himself and the officers and wounding 22 persons.

Former Senator McComas of Maryland is slated for appointment to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Gen. Corbin reports that the Moro outlaws have been wiped out by Gen. Wood's forces, nine Americans being killed and 21 wounded.

The feeling in China toward America has caused a hitch in the new treaty negotiations.

In a fight at Mannington, Ky., Roy Blanks shot and killed Isaac Dunning. Blanks surrendered.

Robbers secured between $40 and $50 worth of government property by a raid on Brinkman's store and post office at Afton, Wis.

In the recent fighting near Basilika, Salonica, European Turkey, between Turkish troops and a band of Greeks, 25 Greeks were killed and one was wounded. A Servian band in a fight near Krushevo with Bulgarians killed or wounded 17.

Unseasonable weather is the chief cause of complaint, both as to distribution of merchandise and agricultural development, according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.

Garrett Mann, Jr., aged 24, was crushed to death in a collision of loaded cars in the mine of the Latham Coal company at Lincoln, Ill.

Peter Matheson, a book agent of Natchez, Miss., shot and killed A. Z. Bidwell and Stephen Jones, fishermen; fatally wounded Mrs. Sue Pruett, his mother-in-law, and fired one shot at Ida Roesin, a 14-year-old girl, without effect. The trouble occurred about Matheson's child, whom he claimed had been abducted from his home by its grandparents.

Judge Wanty, of the United States circuit court, handed down a decision in the case brought jointly by 28 railroads against the state of Michigan, at Grand Rapids, sustaining the constitutionality of the state ad valorem tax law.

The First national bank of Cornwall, N. Y., was closed by direction of the comptroller of the currency, on the ground of insolvency, and National Bank Examiner Charles E. Van Brocklin appointed receiver.

Fire at Mobile, Ala., caused damage estimated at $50,000.

Joseph Gaul, a farmer living near Eau Galle, Wis., shot and killed his wife. Gaul is a halfbreed and the shooting is the result of jealousy.

The upper house of the Wisconsin legislature passed a railroad rate commission bill. Gov. La Follette won his long fight for rate legislation and will become a United States senator.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Ivan Kalieff, who assassinated Grand Duke Sergius February 17, at Moscow, has been executed.

The Wisconsin senate passed the bill submitting to the people the question of removing the state capital from Madison.

The Iowa department of the Grand Army of the Republic elected officers at Oskaloosa. D. H. Harper, of Ottumwa, was elected commander.

During a desperate pistol fight on the main street of Owingsville, Ky., James Stephens, white, and John Burns, colored, were fatally wounded.

Otto Kroeschell, a rich manufacturer of Chicago, who had been missing several days, was found dead in the river.

The home of A. L. Comstock, three miles east of Waynesville, O., was burned and Mrs. Comstock and her eight-year-old child perished in the flames.

E. S. Mason, a prominent business man, was shot and killed at Yoacum, Tex., by M. A. and P. A. Newman, brothers, who were concealed in the Lane hotel, and who used rifles. An alleged wrong to a sister is the supposed cause of the deed of the murderers, who are under arrest.

Thomas Meany shot and killed Frank Duchetau at Elwood, Ind., in a clash between union and nonunion glass workers.

Amid scenes of disorder unprecedented in the annals of Philadelphia's legislative body, both branches of the city council voted to lease the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement company for a term of 75 years for the total sum of $25,000,000.

Dr. Frederick W. Speirs, editor of Booklovers' Magazine, is dead at his home in Lansdowne, a suburb of Philadelphia, after a short illness.

A. S. Ayres, better known as "Patsy" Ayres, one of the best known telegraph operators in the country, died in Cincinnati of paralysis, aged 50 years. Ayres was reputed to be one of the fastest sending operators in the profession.

Gov. Deneen, of Illinois, has ordered a special election for Saturday, July 1, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles D. Gainsey, judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit.

Thomas H. Rhodes, of Cincinnati, was appointed by United States Judge Thompson to succeed the late Samuel Hunt as receiver for the Detroit Southern railway.

The new sawmill of Moore & Galloway burned at Fond du lac, Wis., entailing a loss of $40,000; insured for $25,000. Joseph Eitle, an employe, was burned to death.

The body of Hiram Crook, the last veteran of the war of 1812 to pass away, was buried in Cypress Hill cemetery, New York, with impressive military honors.

It is said that President Roosevelt is at work on a book the subject matter of which will be among other hunts, his recent visit to the wilds of Colorado.

Pala, the outlaw Moro chief, who has been pursued the past two weeks on the island of Jolo by troops under the command of Gen. Leonard Wood, has been killed.

Joseph Jefferson's birthplace in Philadelphia has been sold at auction for $8,125.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago donated $50,000 to Montpelier seminary of Vermont and $5,000 to each of two churches in Bradford.

Seventeen men, imprisoned at Barcelona, Spain, for connection with anarchistic affairs, were released on the occasion of the celebration of the nineteenth birthday of King Alfonso.

The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers came to a close at Atlanta, Ga., after selecting New York as the place for the convention of 1906, and reelecting D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, as president.

The Chinese government orders all Chinese in America to organize and fight the exclusion law.

Three young bandits got $2,500 worth of gems and watches at a Chicago jewelry store by smashing the window in the midst of a crowd.

Herbert Leon Keplar, who ran away from Deland, Fla., with a married woman, committed suicide in New York.

Lieut. E. L. Chapman was shot in the back and killed during a sham battle in Oklahoma.

New York judges have declared war on reckless autoists and announce a second conviction will mean a jail term.

A doctor who was a member of the Peary expedition found the arctic climate fatal to tuberculosis and will take a shipload of patients to Greenland.

Secretary of War Taft has prepared an ultimatum for Venezuela, and the president will ask congress to consent to a naval demonstration if Castro does not come to terms immediately.

Speaker Cannon opposes the policy of the president to purchase canal supplies in foreign countries.

President Roosevelt will attend the commencement exercises at Clark university, Worcester, Mass., June 21, and will be given the degree of LL. D.

Organized warfare on tuberculosis throughout the United States was declared at a convention of physicians called at Washington to discuss the prevention of the disease.

Eleven sailing yachts representing the United States, Great Britain and Germany, started from Sandy Hook lightship on a race of 3,000 miles to the English coast for a $5,000 cup offered by Emperor William of Germany.

Dr. James D. Moffat, president of Washington and Jefferson college, was elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly at Winona Lake.

The man who wrote "John Brown's Body," "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me," and other noted songs, Thomas Brigham Bishop, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa.

Abraham Levy, who defended Nan Patterson during her three trials for the murder of Caesar Young, has withdrawn from the case. Mr. Levy said he strongly disapproves of Miss Patterson's intention to return to the stage.

M. Yermoloff, Russia's most liberal leader, has resigned from the ministry.

Edward J. Smith, of San Francisco, formerly city and county tax collector, who was arrested at St. Louis on the charge of being a defaulter, has been released on a $40,000 bond.

In a quarrel at Sawyer, I. T., William Dunn, a business man, was shot five times and died within a short time. Lon Davis, a merchant, who is also postmaster at Sawyer, has been arrested.

Mrs. Young, widow of the man Nan Patterson was tried for killing, has sailed for Europe.

Dr. McKendree H. Chamberlain, president of McKendree college, announced at Lebanon, Ill., that the addition of $100,000 to the endowment fund of the college had been effected. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, pledged $20,000 upon condition of an additional $80,000 being raised.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick issues a statement detailing her financial operations and showing that since January 1, 1901, her resources have been $3,210,000, of which $500,000 was borrowed.

Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of Baron Rosen to be ambassador of Russia to the United States.

Judge John H. Foster, of Evansville (rep.), was elected to congress from the First district of Indiana over Maj. G. V. Menzie (dem.), of Mount Vernon. He will succeed James A. Hemenway, who was elected United States senator.

The secretary of the interior has set aside $1,000,000 to be used in connection with the Klamath irrigation project in California and Oregon. It is estimated that 236,000 acres of land will be reclaimed by the project.

PEACE TERMS ARE AGAIN REJECTED

SETTLEMENT OF CHICAGO STRIKE MEETS WITH CHECK.

TEAMSTERS' WAR TO SPREAD

Determined Stand of Express Companies Not to Reemploy Their Striking Drivers Blocks All Plans.

Chicago, May 22.—Complications suddenly have arisen in the teamsters' strike situation that threaten the overthrow of all peace negotiations and the precipitation of a general strike. The Teamsters' Joint Council, at an hour when the calling off of the strike was looked for, rejected the proposition for a settlement agreed to by the employers and the union leaders, and voted to continue the struggle. The refusal by the express companies to reemploy any of their old drivers was the cause of the joint council's action. The arbitration that the Chicago team owners requested several days ago, regarding the right of teamsters to refuse to make deliveries to strike-bound firms, also was turned down in the renewed manifestation of the war spirit.

Strike May Spread.

The situation, therefore, has been put back exactly where it was before peace negotiations were begun last week, following the arrival of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. This situation, however, promises to become aggravated to-day, when lumber and hay and grain interests will attempt to deliver their products to boycotted houses. The inevitable result, unless other means of bringing about a settlement are found, will be the adding of thousands more to the ranks of striking and locked-out teamsters.

With a spread of the strike may come troops to cope with the law and end of the situation. This is regarded as a certainty, and Sheriff Barrett, who had been awaiting the outcome of the joint council meeting at the Sherman House, a few doors away, announced his determination of taking immediate action.

Terms Voted Down.

The terms of the Chicago Employers' association, formulated at a conference in Levy Mayer's office after a series of peace negotiations through 48 hours, and which were voted down by the joint council, were:

1. The unions to fix a date for the end of the strike.

2. The employers to announce the evening before how many men would be reinstated the following morning.

3. Policemen, special guards, detectives and private operatives to be removed from the barns and wagons within 20 minutes after strike is settled.

4. Employers to take back employes without discrimination.

5. Wages, hours and working conditions to remain unchanged.

6. No agreements to be signed on either side.

7. Agreements to apply to department stores, furniture dealers, coal firms and all other strike-bound firms except railway express companies.

More Bloodshed.

Seeking to avenge the murder of Enoch Carlson, the eight-year-old boy who was shot and killed in front of his home, Twenty-seventh street and Princeton avenue, last Tuesday night, by a negro, scores of men armed with revolvers went forth Saturday night determined to drive the nonunion teamsters from the district. Negroes leaving the branch yards of the Peabody Coal company at Twenty-sixth place and Canal street were followed and assaulted, and as a result two riots occurred, in which one man was shot and probably fatally wounded, many others were hurt and six were arrested and locked up at the Twenty-second street station on various charges. The police fear the threatened race war has begun, and in consequence Inspector Lavin and Capt. Backus made plans to prevent the outbreak becoming general if possible.

Curry Urged to Send Men.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—F. G. Curry, the strike breaker, who has been in this city for several days recruiting men, received a telegram Sunday night from the secretary of the Chicago Employers' association instructing him to send to Chicago all of the men he can secure. Curry had been instructed Saturday, when a settlement of the teamsters' strike seemed likely, not to send any more men. Curry sent several hundred men to Chicago early last week. The men are offered $3.50 a day with board and protection from violence. Only white men were sent.

Plans for McKinley Tomb.

Canton, O., May 22.—On September 14 the fourth anniversary of the death of William McKinley, the corner stone of the national monument will be laid on Monument hill. Justice William R. Day will place the corner stone. It is planned to have the monument completed and the dedication ceremonies held on September 14, 1907, the sixth anniversary of President McKinley's death.

Celebrate Cuban Independence.

Havana, May 22.—The third anniversary of the inauguration of the Cuban republic was celebrated Saturday. The weather was cool and the sky slightly cloudy. The holiday, which was universally observed, was similar to a Fourth of July celebration in the United States.

RACIAL PECULIARITIES.

Prisoners in Morocco must pay the policeman who arrested them for his trouble in taking them to jail.

The barbers of Berlin are up in arms against the growing custom among men of wearing beards.

Japanese dolls are often elaborately and gorgeously attired, for families keep these toys, and pass them down to their descendants. The silk brocades for the tiny robes are specially woven in miniature patterns on small looms.

TIFFANY LOSES VALUABLE GEMS

DIAMONDS WORTH $90,000 ARE STOLEN FROM FIRM.

OLD EMPLOYES ARE BLAMED

Carelessness Made the Theft a Possibility—No Clew to Three Jewels Cut from a Famous Stone.

New York, May 22.—Three diamonds cut from the world famous Excelsior stone and valued in the aggregate at $90,000 were stolen from the shop of Tiffany & Co. on May 4. The fact was made public for the first time Saturday. Detective forces on two continents are working to recover the gems. In all ten diamonds were cut from the Excelsior last fall shortly after its purchase by Tiffany from an English syndicate. The stone was found at Jagersfontein, South Africa, in 1893, and in the rough weighed 971 carats. It was the largest diamond that has ever been cut up and the total value of the ten stones taken from it was $500,000. Five of the diamonds were sold by Tiffany to well known New York people last Christmas. Of the remaining five the company now has only two.

Stolen in the Workshops.

The robbery was committed in the workshop, on the fifth floor of the Tiffany building, in Union square, on the afternoon of Thursday, May 4. The next morning, when the manager of the department went to take them from the safe in which they should have been locked for the night, they had disappeared. In fact, the three diamonds upon which a trusted workman had been employed all day on May 4 never had been placed in the safe. Loosely wrapped in paper the $90,000 worth of jewels had been laid by the workman on the shelf window of the wire cage which separates the office from the workshop.

Detectives are working on the theory that one of the 50 men and boys in the shop knew what this particular package contained, and that the temptation to take it was too great to be resisted.

Although 16 days have passed since the robbery was committed, not one satisfactory clew has been found, but Tiffany & Co. and the police are confident that the jewels cannot be disposed of without detection.

Wonderful Jewels.

Of the three diamonds, the largest weighs 31 carats and is valued at $50,000. Another of 24 carats is worth $25,000. The smallest one, weighing 20 carats, would bring $15,000. All are pearl shaped and absolutely pure white. Their brilliancy is remarkable. Each one is flawless. Tiffany & Co. were proud of the ten diamonds and as experts pronounced them to be as fine as ever known.

They never had been displayed in the store, but were shown to customers in the diamond room. J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas W. Lawson, the Astors, Vanderbilts and other wealthy people handled and admired them when the firm decided first to sell the ten stones in one set. The price asked—$500,000—proved a stumbling block to this plan, so the diamonds had to be disposed of separately.

DEATH OF JUDGE TOURGEE.

Noted Author and American Consul at Bordeaux, France, Passes Away.

Bordeaux, May 22.—Judge Albion Winegar Tourgee, of Mayville, N. Y., American consul general here, died Sunday morning of acute uraemia, which resulted from an old wound. Judge Tourgee was taken seriously ill some months ago, but his condition afterwards improved and it was believed his recovery was probable. Recently, however, the disease took another serious turn and Judge Tourgee lingered until Sunday morning. He was born at Williamsfield, O., May 2, 1838.

Washington, May 22.—A cablegram was received at the state department announcing Judge Tourgee's death. He was formerly consul general at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was well known as a lawyer, writer and lecturer.

Prominent Kentuckian Murdered.

Glasgow, Ky., May 22.—News has just reached here of the murder and robbery, near Burkesville, of James Skinner, one of the most prominent men in Cumberland county. His body was found in a lane near the Cumberland pike, about a mile north of Burkesville. There was a bullet hole in his right temple and three in his breast. His watch, a gill case containing $2,000 in currency, and a short sack of silver he had with him when he left town and a bundle of legal papers are gone.

To Call Witnesses.

Washington, May 22.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft had a conference Saturday regarding the Loomis-Bowen case. At the conclusion Secretary Taft said that no decision yet had been reached. His intention is to call other witnesses who have been indicated to him and hear their testimony before he makes a formal statement concerning the case to the president. He would not indicate who the witnesses were to be.

Metal Workers Elect President.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—P. J. McArdle, of Muncie, Ind., was Saturday elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers on the second ballot.

The Veddahs, or wild hunters of Ceylon, pound fibers of decayed wood with honey, which they eat when meat is not obtainable.

The Zulus, after a fight, expose their wounds to the air, having found by experience that this is the quickest cure for them.

Japan has very few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires.

The Japanese people, even the poor, travel much in their own country.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

President Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, Says Arbitrary Rates Would Be Unwise.

Washington, May 20.—Howard Elliott, of St. Paul, president of the Northern Pacific railway, and formerly operating chief of the Burlington system, said in part to-day in an address before the senate committee on interstate commerce:

"I have been engaged in the railway business for nearly 25 years in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and my remarks will reflect the views formed during this business experience by one who has always tried to look at the whole subject of the government and the railways in a reasonable manner, not only as a railroad officer and employe and as a railroad owner in a small way, but also as a citizen interested in the general development of the west.

"There are, of course, differences of opinion about the relation of rates as there will always be under any system. Railroad business is conducted by human beings. It is not conducted therefore with absolute perfection in every detail. For the errors made in the conduct of the enormous railroad business of this country, the plan of control and management should not be condemned and dislocated any more than that the general scheme of our government should be condemned because there are frauds in the administration of the land and post office departments and inefficiencies in the administration of the government in places.

"One hears much comment upon the fact that great fortunes have been made out of the railroad business and those who comment name a small number of individuals who through superior ability, energy, foresight and hard work have built up large fortunes. It is true that a few large fortunes have been made in the railroad business. Not more so, however, than in the iron, coal, lumber and manufacturing lines of commercial activity, if as much. These fortunes are the capital prizes in the lottery of life that are open to every ambitious American. But of the great army of railroad owners, officers and employes, a very small proportion obtain more than enough for their daily living, whatever their position in society may be, and some saving for old age and their children.

"There is an erroneous idea that railroad rates are fixed arbitrarily, and that a few so-called 'railroad magnates' fix and control all of the rates in the United States and that their chief idea is to fix them at a high level. Nothing can be farther from the truth. A railroad rate is the result of a large number of commercial and geographic conditions and forces, working, one upon the other; consultation between shippers and railroads, between officers and employes of one railroad and another; a study of all the conditions surrounding the problem, of the density or volume of business, of grades, engines, car supply, and cost, and this process is going on every day among thousands of railroad officers and shippers.

"The present law grants ample power to regulate, to say what is unfair and unjust, and if it were enforced fairly and if the power now in the hands of the interstate commerce commission were used, much of the alleged popular demand for giving the power to fix the actual rate would disappear. It is a question whether we are not going even too far in the direction of regulating for the best expansion of trade.

"What are the remedies for the abuses popularly charged to the railroads? In my judgment they will correct themselves through the good sense of the American people, American business men and the friction of business. In addition to this the interstate commerce law, with its amendments, provides ample machinery for correcting absolutely every discrimination as between individuals. If that law is effectively enforced it will drive out the few remaining cases of discrimination as to freight shipments. I think the effect on railroad management, on the governmental machinery and on the public generally would be good if the principles of the interstate commerce law were applied to the passenger business as well as the freight business.

"That is to say, I would stop the making of preferential arrangements for the transportation of passengers free or at reduced rates, because they occupy positions of more or less power, responsibility or trust. As is well known it is customary for officers of the government—municipal, county, state and federal—to ask for and to receive more or less transportation; and some also for their families and friends. The revenue involved in this practice is relatively insignificant because the great bulk of this travel would not take place if a free pass or reduced rate ticket were not given.

"Most passes are given to the officers of the various governments as a compliment and not with the idea that any direct benefit is to be received—possibly with the hope in some cases, that any unfair action within the power of the receiver of the pass will be postponed or prevented. In the long run, however, the railroad owner, the governmental officer and the public generally would be in a better relation each to the other if this discrimination as to passenger transportation were eliminated. Such a step would go far toward making the general public feel that the railroad was not interfering improperly with politics, and that it did not have something within its power to give away to lawmakers and others in authority, that others did not have.

"The attempt by the federal government to fix in detail the exact rates to be charged by the railroads of the United States will be unfortunate for the country as a whole. It is un-American because it tends to subject a large part of our citizens to an economic restriction that does not apply to those engaged in other classes of commercial, industrial and agricultural business. It is unjust because such a plan would apply to the large number of American people engaged in the railroad business, a rule not applicable to others.

"It is unnecessary because the development of the railroad business in this country has been such that we have the most effective service as a whole, the lowest rates, the highest wages and the most progressive management of any country in the world.

"It is unwise because it would tend to a complete and arbitrary centralization of power in the making of rates for the entire country.

"The course the commission would ultimately be forced into, and that every state commission is gradually being driven into, would be to adopt a mileage basis of rates. The effect of such a basis on a country the size of the United States, with its past history of commercial development, is appalling to one interested in the growth of the United States. If in the beginning of the railroad and business development of the country, rates had been fixed arbitrarily on the basis of mileage, the states west of the Mississippi river would still be thinly populated, with few railroads and little business of any kind. Inland cities without access to water transportation would not have been built up and the whole growth of the railroad and commercial system would have been different.

"On a mileage basis of rates, the business of the commercial centers of the states west of the Mississippi would be destroyed. Cities on the oceans and great lakes would have advantages, but the inland cities and agricultural districts would dry up.

"Far better the few existing difficulties than to turn to the rigid governmental plan of fixing railroad rates."

BITS ABOUT ANIMALS.

The skin of an elephant usually takes about five years to tan.

The kangaroo's tail is the fleshiest part of the animal, and is considered by many quite a dainty article of diet.

Whales are said to sometimes attain an age of from 200 to 400 years. The age is ascertained by the size and number of layers of the whalebone, which increase yearly.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in a museum for four years came to life on being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they apparently had been dead for 15 years.

Some of the famous black swans of Australia may be swimming in the waters of Guild's lake during the Lewis and Clark exposition. An effort is now being made to procure a number of these fine birds.

Each German regiment has attached to it a chiropodist.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Kenosha Man Promoted.

Kenosha.—In the shake-up which has taken place in the pension bureau at Washington, as a result of reforms instituted by Commissioner Warner, Morris E. Sabin, of Kenosha, is promoted to be one of the examiners. The entire force of examiners in the bureau, the highest officials in the service, was removed on account of careless work in pension granting. The action of the old board in granting pensions to soldiers of a certain regiment, when the records showed that the regiment had never been mustered into the service of the United States, was more than Commissioner Warner would stand, and he determined to reorganize the force.

Loses Savings of Years.

Milwaukee. — Thirty-six thousand marks, about $12,000 in American money, was stolen from Bruno Konetzer, a Milwaukee man, at Oshkosh. Konetzer reported his loss to the police, and an effort is now being made to capture the thief. The amount stolen represents the savings of 20 years of hard work, as overseer of large estates in Germany. The police anticipate little trouble in getting the thief for the money. The latter consisted of 26 bills of 1,000-mark denomination. Konetzer gave the name and address of relatives who live at No. 89 Bogt, Allualaben street, 13, Germany, who, he said, would confirm his story.

Loeb Given Reception.

Madison.—Max Loeb, the first Wisconsin man to win the northern oratorical league contest for twenty-six years, was given an enthusiastic reception upon his return. The reception was in true university style. At 7 o'clock in the evening it was raining, but several hundred students marched to the depot, and there met Loeb. He was carried amidst cheers and the Wisconsin yell to a carriage occupied by Gov. La Follette, the first Wisconsin winner, President Van Hise and Prof. Frankenburger.

Fatal Blaze in Kenosha.

Kenosha.—A $50,000 fire caused by a lamp exploding here resulted in one fatality and the destruction of a large amount of property. The dead boy is John Schmitz, who carried the lamp which caused the explosion. The burned building was occupied by the post office and the J. A. Pitts store. The post office equipment was so badly damaged that it was not possible to receive or send mail from the city for nearly two days. The loss to the government is estimated at several thousand dollars. Schmitz, who lost his life, was 16 years old.

Defaulter a Suicide.

Oconto.—Following the discovery of a shortage in his accounts, that is said to be between $75,000 and $100,000, the body of Louis J. Rens, a trusted employe of the McEchron company, was found in an abandoned barn near this place. He had shot himself in the head. Rens had been the agent of the company for 20 years, and such was the esteem in which he was held by his employers that he was not required to give a bond, although he handled large sums of money. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

The News Condensed.

Beloit.—Albert Crawford, of Evansville, was suffocated to death in a landslide in the Northwestern gravel pit, near here.

Milwaukee.—On the petition of the Wisconsin Trust company, Referee Maxwell has ordered it, as trustee for the Bigelow bankrupt estate, to sell 48 shares of stock in the First National bank at public auction.

Milwaukee.—John I. Beggs was appointed receiver of the National Electric company by Judge J. Otis Humphrey, in the United States district court, and his bond fixed at $500,000.

Milwaukee.—George D. Richardson, aged 46 years, cashier in the internal revenue office in this city for the past 12 years, committed suicide.

Milwaukee.—Supervisor Edward F. Strauss was found guilty of bribery by a jury in Judge Tarrant's court. Strauss was charged with accepting a bribe of $1,200 in December, 1901, in connection with a county contract. Sentence was deferred, pending a motion for a new trial.

Waukesha.—Martin McDonough, of Waukesha, has been arrested, charged with incendiarism. The warrant was sworn out by Henry Hendricks, whose saloon was destroyed by fire on May 6.

Grantsburg.—The Burnett County Sentinel, the oldest paper in the county, has changed hands, J. H. Ahlstrom, who has been one of the publishers for the last six years, disposing of his interest to his partner, A. J. Myrland, and C. L. Fisher, who has worked in the office for some time.

Racine.—Two hundred stockholders of the Racine Concentrating, Mining Manufacturing company have decided to have a complete change in the manner in which the business of the company is conducted, and demanding the resignation of all the present officers, and a committee was named to audit the accounts.

Kenosha.—Tax title to the plant of the A. D. Meiselbach Typewriter factory has been sold by the treasurer of Kenosha county to Charles C. Brown, cashier of the First National bank.

Madison.—Company D won the finals in the competitive drill of the state university regiment. The company received a mark of 96 points, against 95.1 for company B.

Kenosha.—The explosion of a barrel of paint in the basement of the paint store of Joseph A. Pitts resulted in the death of John Schmitz.

Racine.—This city is to have a permanent chautauqua, with $40,000 capital.

Sheboygan.—Charles Bonniwell, aged 89 years, the oldest resident of Sheboygan, and the leader of the first band organized in Wisconsin, is dead.

La Crosse.—The body of James Craig, an inmate of the La Crosse county poorhouse, aged 68 years, was found in the Mississippi river. He disappeared on May 4.

La Crosse.—The Wisconsin State Medical society, which meets in La Crosse on June 8, 9 and 10, will discuss tuberculosis and its prevention.

Madison.—An organized band of thieves is believed to be operating in Madison.

MEN WHO DEFY DEATH FOR GAIN

Daring Strike-Breakers Fight Organized Labor in Interest of Capital.

FARLEY, THE KING OF A NOTED TRIO.

Behind This Leader Stands Frank Curry, "Buster" Ready and Their Forces Ready to Crush Unionism at Call of the Employers.

Character Study of Curry, Who Is Conducting Battle of Chicago Business Men on Teamsters—New Occupation Born of Industrial Strife.

Chicago.—"Vested interests" have put the stamp of approval upon one comparatively new industry in the United States—strike breaking. There's a species of freemasonry that obtains in this Ishmaelite class, but thirty-third degree honors only have been conferred upon three men—the Big Three of the industrial strife world. James Farley, by reason of his long experience, easily leads this trio in the public eye. Not to have heard of "Farley's Own" is to argue yourself ignorant of great labor troubles. Frank Curry, the pugnacious, audacious, shrewd and withal fearless bundle of nerves and muscle who is defying unionism in the vortex of Chicago's riotous teamsters' strike, has pushed himself into second place. The third of this group of men who pour out organized capital's wealth to pour into strikes the units of fighters who move freight, turn wheels and push commerce on her way, is well known on the Pacific coast—"Buster" Ready.

These are the superiors in the modern and approved plan of battle that capital uses to crush defiant unionism. They are not particular, are these generals, as to the make-up of their brigades of workmen, but they demand one thing from every man they lead—courage. "No time for streaks of yellow, be they in the black man or in the white man," is the statement you will hear from the strike breaker when he lines up his men for the first duty.

Farley the Mysterious.

"Farley's here—he will have 2,000 negroes at his back and Chicago's business will be resumed," was the message that went through the room where were gathered the chiefs of the teamsters' joint council. The name Farley was one to conjure with on the streets. A people who had no knowledge of Farley except what was gained from the press wondered if Farley wore a coat of mail, slept with his head on a Winchester and had a bodyguard of cowboys.

Yes, Farley was there. We saw him—we who were watching for the man whom the millionaire merchants expected to help them out of their stagnation. But the Farley who came into strike-ridden Chicago unannounced, incognito and almost dragging himself into his hotel room was not the intrepid Farley who had put his horny fist into the hand of the executive head of New York's Interborough and promised with the grasp of friendship to break the strike of 6,500 employes inside of 40 hours.

Leader Broken in Health.

Farley did not lead a body of riflemen in the Employers' Teaming company caravan guard. He did not get into any of the riots with the strike sympathizers. Instead he slipped out of the city as quietly as he had come in—a sick man. Down in a health resort in North Carolina this greatest of geniuses the labor troubles of the country has produced is coughing. The harsh, frame-racking cough that he has means that there is a great strike going on in his anatomy that even his indomitable courage cannot "break." It will break him. And when this is done a black wagon will traverse the streets of Pittsburg to a hillside where men who wear even the ubiquitous union button will uncover their heads and mutter: "Well, he had the nerve."

Curry a Man of Nerve.

When the planet is "wobbling in its orbit" the satellite must endeavor to keep up the equilibrium. The honors that might have been reaped by Farley are left to Frank Curry to reap. He began his harvest by getting arrested and having his eyes blackened by the "caress of a pair of brass knuckles." Fretting over the orders of a physician that he remain in a darkened room, the strike-breaker showed his impatience to his few callers. "I've only got a cinder in my eye," said Curry. "But it don't make me want to duck these poor colored fellows I have to break this strike with."

You study this man and see how far short of Farley his capacity for executive ability falls. Homestead's iron works cooled the mold in which Farley's spirit was shaped and then the mold fell into the Alleghany river. Curry had his fighting spirit case hardened in a struggle of less importance—he seems to have some molten material in the interior that needs the reverses of conflict to harden.

Defies Death for Gain.

It's money—only money that Curry is working for. He nonchalantly tells you that. "If the strike lasts 20 days," said Curry, as he dropped some medicine into his inflamed eye from the blade of a knife—disdaining to use the little rubber syringe that his doctor has left for him—"I'll slip out of the city $20,000 richer than I was when I came in."

"But haven't you any animosity—isn't there some of that hatred that the correspondents have written about that impels you to fight unions?" Curry was asked.

"Look here," was the quick reply. "Put down in your note book these few things, and when I'm a back number study them:

"A man who would not take a chance against a mob for money is not a person to look for the future.

"Capitalists play golf, count their coupons, lean on bright young men to pilot their great enterprises and write essays for their club parties on the 'growth of union tyranny.' They need brawn, brains and grit to help them in their troubles.

Must Please Men of Wealth.

"The young man who has a few ounces of brains, a carload of grit and enough brawn to not know he has a stomach needs that capitalists' money. He can't win, taking it from the rich man—he must please him to get it.

"Please the capitalist by showing him that law and order will spread out before you if you fight disorder and lawlessness and you will get more from the rich man than a bookkeeper could earn in 50 times your period of work.

Fat Checks Salve Wounds.

"No physical pain you can get in a riot lasts long. The nice check that comes at the end of your work will make you forget a few bruises and scars.

And this from a man whose eye was bandaged, whose head was swollen from club wounds and whose body bore bruises from the brick shower he had defied. Look for the cynic's smile when he concludes his epigrammatic talk and you will be disappointed. Curry has a new science—he will master it and have a bank account that will take him far from the madding crowd, as it were. Some day he may have a sheep ranch and extend an invitation to some old and broken former labor chief to come and be his herder.

Farley never forgot a man's name if he passed scrutiny and got his description on his little red book that he kept in a safe in his office in Pittsburg. Those names were a fund that he drew upon for the railway and street transportation chiefs when they needed strike-breakers. But Curry has no list. He would not be bothered with a book. He will take the leadership of the biggest and most nondescript throng of nonunion men, black or white—and black preferred—that any employment agency ever hustled into day coaches for a long train ride.

"Is he a man? Can he drive a team and fight?" Those are the only queries Curry puts to his recruits after they are turned over to him. He will talk of the rich merchants of St. Louis putting rifles on their shoulders, shutting themselves up in their Washington street barracks and fighting the mobs of unionists. He will say that their hands trembled when their fingers pulled the triggers that sent messengers of death to rioters. But his sickly smile follows his conclusion: "They broke the strike."

"It's what guns were made for—to shoot. I shot at men lots of times. They had me tingling with pain when I did it and, may it please the court—ha! ha! ha!—I think my aim was bad—very bad—worse than that of a woman. You see it's better to hit a striker than a lad playing a block away and you can afford to shoot into the ground once in awhile."

Farley the Silent.

If Curry is studying to simulate Farley he is a poor student. Farley never talked that much to anybody. The skill of Farley, who had 2,000 employes rushed up the East river to the Interborough power house on the steamer C. H. Northam, ready after midnight to man New York's cars that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had deserted, never was menaced by garrulity. Union men, richer than other workmen, haughty because they had powerful and rich unions behind them and ignorant of the true strength of Farley as a strike breaker, scoffed when the Northam left her Jersey City anchorage.

"Her decks are deserted," they said. "This man Farley has a baker's dozen of cars in the hold." Farley never spoke except in a low tone to a lieutenant of "Farley's Own." He had made trips to the principal cities of the country, selected his men and had brought them to New York's portals. A few hours later he put them in charge of the cars and one day later had the unions suing for peace. There was scarcely an interview with Farley in a Manhattan paper that was bona fide. Capital spent no time in foolish praise of the man who gave it the weapon to humble strikers whose ultimatums to the company imposed impossible conditions. It paid him and filed his name for future use.

Curry Once a Motorman.

Curry learned the use of the motorman's controller handle. He could stop a trolley car at a street crossing so that a passenger could alight at the same spot every time. He knew also the way to use the Westinghouse air brake. He could mend a "blown-out fuse." He could climb onto a car roof and cut a live wire or fix a twisted trolley. In short he was of the world of "front enders"—motor men.

We watched him guide a car through a mob, dodge missiles and defy the stockyards thugs in the City railway strike. "I'll take a car through to the terminal and back if there is only a platform left," said Curry.

Strikers visited his home and pleaded with his wife to teach him fear. She knew that he was fearless even to the death struggle. She also knew that his goal was the dollar sign—that he had no specific fight with unions. Mrs. Curry realized that the current of his ambition could not be grounded and pleaded with her callers for justice for her spouse. "Frank's got the nerve—he has a right to work for his living and if he gets the reporters to call him a hero, a bruise on his head will hurt just the same," she is reported to have said.

Brains vs. Brawn.

Considerable brute strength was an asset used by Curry in the street car strike. Farley used his brains mere and directed brute strength along lines of least resistance. The strategy of the Pittsburg office went into effect wherever Farley strung his "live wires" without a hitch. Curry, after all, was a strike-breaker who needed a general manager or a superintendent to help plan for the trips.

Then there was the ice wagon drivers' strike in St. Louis. Farley did not aspire to "breaking" that. Maybe he was not asked to help. But Curry bobbed up. He gave his opinion of the situation three hours after viewing it. "Plenty of good police—a chief who knows the department will do as it is told—union men who have a reverence for the law that Chicago teamsters do not possess"—and he said to the millionaire leaders who conferred with him: "It's a cinch."

In that strike Curry coined an expression that only one man heard. It was: "Negroes have blood, nerves and a desire to work. I'll fight to put them at par with the same stocks of the white men." And it was Curry who saw in his throngs of big, loose-jointed, silent, powerful though not altogether cleanly, colored recruits from St. Louis and the south a force that could break the warfare that International President C. P. Shea, of the Teamsters' brotherhood, had precipitated in Chicago.

How Curry Defied Strikers.

The first thing that Curry did when put in command in Chicago was to march 200 colored strike-breakers through crowded streets to "teach them the lay of the land." It was only a picnic for Curry. The marchers were tired and footsore. Not so with Curry. A call went out: "We have lost a wagon. Who will find it? It has a federal injunction placard on it, but that means some one will lead the mob to make kindling wood of it."

"It's a cinch," came the familiar remark of Curry. "Step out here, you fellows. Follow me."

Policemen never dodged the showers of missiles that were directed at Curry and his band. Time for a grim joke even by Curry. "They are not trying to curry favor but curry Curry," said the strike-breaker. He found the wagon.

Wealth His Reward.

Will Strikebreaker Curry ever get into the Union League club for a fare-well dinner when his work is over? No. The forces of the executive committee of the Employers' association that were instrumental in enlisting Curry for the perilous work speak with the checkbook to such an employe. They regard him as a soldier of fortune. Curry will pass on to some other center where organized capital decides to declare its independence of the so-called tyranny of labor—where a dormant citizens' association or an employers' association arises to present a slogan: "Open-shop city or fight to the finish," and again the will o' wisp of money will dance before Strikebreaker Curry's eyes. He will do the work asked of him. Given enough industrial strife problems to solve and Curry will swing around a circuit that will end only with his period of usefulness.

There was grave talk of putting the national guard in the streets of Chicago when Curry was busiest directing his men. "My boys in a saloon?" queried Curry in his telephone. "Tell them to steer clear of the saloon. That's what makes it possible for strike-breakers to work, lots of times—the saloon." Then settling back for another chat the wounded leader discussed troops and their bearing on a strike.

Troops and the Strike.

"When you find the union men are just plain law haters—not high-class men—you learn that they do not fear the police as much as they should. And I guess the bluecoats do not want to get the union men down on them. I was arrested for picking up a brick that a union sympathizer hurled at me, while the latter was not caught. While two policemen held me a thug used his brass knuckles on me. That's not fair. If militia were on guard lawlessness would cease and we strike-breakers would have a chance to put through the teams as directed."

"Then the presence of troops would not make your own leadership futile?" Curry was asked.

"Troops might have to fire a few volleys and then the peaceful stage would begin. A short time of this and I would fit."

Out in the street a rich man drove his automobile up to the department store. Fifty policemen were guarding a caravan of wagons manned with the negroes who blindly obeyed the orders of Strikebreaker Curry. A man who was fixing the cement sidewalk drew near to the automobilist.

"They do be sayin' that this Curry, the strike-breaker, will have Farley wid him to-morrow, mister. I'd hate to be a teamster in the procession."

"My good fellow, a strike-breaker can sleep ten hours a night, like you do, perhaps," was the reply of the man in the auto—one of the merchant princes whose word in the Employers' association was law.

And the wonder is that a strike-breaker of prominence can find a room in which he feels secure enough to drop into slumber.

R. G. WESTLAKE

FRANK CURRY

JAMES FARLEY

RATE LAW CERTAIN

WISCONSIN SENATE PASSES ADMINISTRATION BILL.

HARMONY IS RESTORED.

Throwing Factional Lines Aside, Every Senator Casts Vote for Measure—La Follette Will Soon Don Toga.

(W. W. Garrison, Staff Correspondent.)

Madison, Wis., May 22.—With factional lines thrown to the four winds, the senate last week passed unanimously the administration railroad rate commission bill, thus giving Gov. La Follette the most complete victory in his career and making his appearance in the national senate assured. Before the passage of the measure the bitterest fight in the history of the Wisconsin legislature took place on the floor of the senate and the assembly above was deserted of spectators, the lower branch members and gallery habitues centering their attention on the battle below. All of one day's session and nearly all night were spent in arguments, wrangling and the introduction and rejection of amendments. Thirty-one senators were present and not a single dissenting vote appeared to mar the color of the governor's victory. Now the measure goes to the assembly, which has gracefully withdrawn its bill in deference to the committee document.

Provisions of Measure.

The bill passed was the substitute introduced into the committee in the senate and provides for an appointive railway commission of three members, with a salary of $5,000 per year, with power to prescribe just and equitable rates, charges and regulations, to govern and regulate freight and passenger rates and switching and other charges, to correct abuses and prevent unjust discriminations in railroad rates. It will be remembered that Senator North had a measure before the senate and the solons by a vote of 25 to 6, decided to reject it. Then came the landslide of amendments. As a limbering exercise, the senate killed the McGillivray amendment providing that John W. Thomas should be a member of the commission. Steven's addition providing for an elective body met a like fate, as did Rummel's amendment soon afterward. Nothing daunted by the amendment slaughter, Senator Whitehead ushered in 11 additions, correcting different clauses of the bill. A roll call disposed of Whitehead's ideas in the same murderous manner. Then with a flourish of trumpets, the administration members showed their prowess by ordering the bill engrossed and read a third time. Here the minority members succumbed to the tune of "Oh, the duece, what's the use." Every solon answered "yea" to their names when asked to vote on the committee measure.

GOV. R. M. LA FOLLETTE.

Bill Practically a Law Now.

This harmonious conclusion to the greatest struggle in the history of the Wisconsin legislature impresses more than ever the importance of the governor's victory. Senator Merton appeared on the floor, after weeks of illness, to argue for an elective commission and his presence added interest to the battle. Next on the programme is the assembly concurrence. No trouble is experienced in the lower branch. Any measure with administration sanction is the assembly's own, for here it is that the governor's foothold is strongest. Gov. La Follette hopes to attach his signature to the bill by the end of the week.

Governor in National Politics.

The climax has arrived and passed. Gov. La Follette has won his struggle which he has been carrying on for years, and as soon as the sessions adjourns he will commence his summer lecture tour, after which he will plunge into national politics as senator from Wisconsin. Lieut. Gov. Davidson acquires the governor's post when the executive resigns, and the senate's act in unanimously passing the rate measure can be regarded as the turning point in Wisconsin politics, besides marking the crisis in the greatest legislative struggle in history.

People Will Not Decide.

After passing the bill for submitting for a vote of the people the capitol removal proposition, by 17 to 11, the senate reconsidered its action and refused to sanction the measure. There has been much talk during the session of removing the state headquarters from Madison and there is some mystery in the senate's action.

Reconsiders Lobby Bill.

The senate has reconsidered the bill killed some time ago prohibiting lobbyists attempting to influence legislators anywhere except in committee meetings. The measure was passed after some debate. There has been much trouble with lobbyists in the 1905 session and action has been taken against them in the assembly as well as in the senate. The motive for reconsidering the measure is said to be because of its drastic provisions.

Roads Owe State Much.

The governor recently transmitted to both houses of the legislature a communication on the investigations that Railroad Commissioner Thomas has been conducting during the last two and a half years for the purpose of ascertaining whether the railroads operating in Wisconsin have reported their complete gross earnings for taxation purposes. Accompanying the communication was a copy of the commissioner's report to the governor. The governor says that the investigation so far shows that the roads failed to report since 1897 about $9,500,000 of their earnings, which would make $420,000 due in back taxes from them. The explanation of the roads is that the state's experts have included many amounts in their totals that really were not gross earnings.

Medical Bill Through.

The state medical board's bill giving the examiners the control, the power to revoke the licenses of practitioners was passed by the assembly after a warm fight. The board has absolute power to revoke a license or refuse to grant one without the slightest explanation and the only solace for the injured person is to appeal to the circuit court.

Railway Bill Passes.

Without a single dissenting vote, the 74 members of the assembly, present when the street railway bill was calendared, passed the measure. The measure provides for assessment of property of street railways, heat, light and power companies on an ad valorem basis. The bill has the approval of the state tax commission. When it was up for engrossment it was slightly amended so as to give the towns, villages and cities where the property is located a larger percentage of the taxes than was at first provided, the increase being from 50 to 65 per cent. The property is to be assessed by the state tax commission and the taxes are to be paid into the state treasury. Later, 85 per cent. of the taxes are to be returned to the different towns, villages and cities in which the property is located, the apportionment being based on the gross receipts of the roads in such political divisions.

Irvine's Measure Reported.

The senate committee on judiciary has reported Irvine's bill, authorizing the attorney general to proceed against railroad companies for collection of back taxes in the form of license fees due because of the failure of the organizations to report their gross earnings. Nearly $1,000,000 will be dropped into the state treasury if the bill is successful in the upper branch. It was passed in the assembly about three weeks ago and it is being pushed to the limit. The bill was introduced at the suggestion of Attorney General Sturdevant, because in their answer to the suits already brought by the state the railroads had said the state had no remedy and could collect nothing but the penalty for failure to pay taxes. In other words, the contention of the railroads that they could refuse to pay the taxes and that the state, while it might punish them for not paying, could not collect any back taxes. This bill clears up this contention and provides the remedy. Some hold to the belief that the present law covers the case, but in order that there might be no question as to the remedy, the legislature is asked to pass a law making everything clear on this point. The bill further provides that all actions against the railroads in these suits shall be tried in Dane county, and cannot be removed from the circuit court of that county, though if an affidavit of prejudice be filed a judge from another circuit circuit may be called in.

Want Consumptive Hospital.

Workers among consumptives of the state are exerting every effort in pushing the Kinney bill, which provides for an appropriation of $90,000 for a tuberculosis hospital. The measure is now before the joint committee on claims, and extraordinary efforts are being used to have it reported out. After being favorably considered by the assembly committee on state affairs it went to the claims body, and there it sticks. The measure, it is said, may be reported with the budget cut down somewhat; but to this the bill's sponsors object, as they declare the amount is little more than necessary. An institution like the one contemplated would furnish accommodations for hundreds of patients in the winter time, and a larger number in the summer. The report estimates that about 2,500 persons die from consumption each year in Wisconsin.

Other Legislative Notes.

The senate passed the bill to compel safeguards on cornhuskers and shredders; the bill to provide for lien on horses to pay for shoeing same; the measure preventing unauthorized presentations of dramatic and musical compositions; the measure of interest to every badger veteran, proposing a plan for a history of Wisconsin's part in the civil war; and the bill providing for the payment of a surety bond for the state treasurer was also passed.

The legislature will not adjourn this month. June 10 is the earliest date suggested thus far.

The senate judiciary committee has reported a plan providing for the appointment of a committee of hold-over senators to investigate the question of state commissions and bureaus and to ascertain some feasable plan of extending present state departments to do the work of commissions now organized or for which legislation is pending.

Five new bills were introduced in the assembly on the 16th, the last "new business" day, one providing for strengthening the state board of assessment's power relative to corporations.

The necessity of the legislature taking steps to pass the charitable and penal appropriation bills at once is made apparent by the fact that the pay rolls and current expense bills of a number of the institutions have not been met for two months.

A bill will be introduced by the committee on manufactures of the assembly authorizing the survey of all Wisconsin water powers.

The mental anguish bill relating to state telephone and telegraph companies was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The bill so strongly contended for by Mr. Dahl, and authorizing the adoption of the Torrens system of registration, has been recommended for indefinite postponement, thus killing it.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

A review of the history of the prize ring goes to show that dark horses have as a rule been the safest betting propositions in championship fights. When the champion of a certain division is matched against an aspirant he is sure to be made a strong favorite, no matter what the reports of his condition may be. The public knows what he can do, and expects him to live up to his reputation. When Jack Dempsey was matched against Bob Fitzsimmons everybody who thought that he knew anything about the game concluded that Dempsey had an ironclad cinch on the result, and figured that the Cornishman was in for a severe thrashing. But Dempsey was whipped just the same, and by a man who it was thought had not the slightest chance of a victory. So great a hold had John L. Sullivan upon the affections of the public that when he was matched against Jim Corbett for the heavyweight title in 1892 the large majority of the sports refused to look upon the young bank clerk from California in any other light than as a loser. The same thing was illustrated in the case of Jim Corbett against Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City, in 1897. It was admitted that Fitz was a great fighter and all that, but to beat a man of Corbett's known cleverness and reputation was thought to be impossible, especially by a man like Fitz, who had the worst of the bargain in point of weight. But again the "dark horse" triumphed. After that mill the Cornishman was regarded as invincible by every one who thought he knew how to size up a real mighty pugilist. But his turn came when he tackled Jim Jeffries, at Coney Island, in 1899. Dark horses have upset calculations among the little men, too. After Terry McGovern's winning streak, and especially so after he had conquered the mighty George Dixon in a manner to convince the critics of his greatness, it was whispered all along the line that he could not lose. So when Terry was matched to meet Young Corbett, McGovern's friends were laughing in their sleeves and were figuring upon just how they would spend their money. Ring followers remember the outcome of that mill pretty well. Terry was put to sleep in just two rounds, and by a man of whom little was really known in the east. McGovern's friends thought that their man had been whipped by a chance blow, so another match was arranged. This time the affair took place at San Francisco, and the result was the same. Young Corbett's recent defeats by Jimmy Britt and Battling Nelson were instances of the talent going wrong again. Joe Bowker proved to be a good dark horse when he defeated Frankie Neil recently in England. So did Pedlar Palmer when he fought Billy Plimmer the first time and repeated the dose later on. Terry McGovern surprised the fight sharps when he conquered Palmer at Tuckahoe, N. Y., as did Kid Lavigne when he went abroad and dethroned England's pride among the lightweights. This list will be increased as time goes on, and dark horses are certain to figure in ring history. In nine cases out of ten the man who bets against the favorite in a fight will come out a winner in the end.

Jeffries.

Football plans are being laid at most of the leading eastern and western colleges, and the coming stars of the gridiron are receiving their spring training. Yost, at Michigan, is planning to develop punters and clean handling of kicks. It is expected from this that he foresees a radical change in football rules, leaning more to the "open play," and for that reason will try to get good men to punt, which will be an essential feature of a modification of the rules. Only a few men are doing anything at Princeton and Harvard as practice in the east is mainly for the purpose of getting a line on material in the universities not hitherto dealt with. Princeton wants some heavy men in the coming freshman class. It is unlikely that Michigan will get a game in the east this year. The intercollegiate football rules committee, composed of Paul Dashiell, chairman, United States naval academy; Walter Camp, Yale; L. M. Dennis, Cornell; John C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania; Robert D. Wrenn, Harvard; John B. Fine, Princeton, and A. Stagg, University of Chicago, held a preliminary meeting recently at the Racquet club in New York City. Possible changes in the rules and matters of like import were thoroughly discussed. The demand by prominent educators all over the country that football be made a less violent game will probably result in changes tending to that result.

Paul Dashiell.

Alone, without food, or place to rest, a bird belonging to the Mishawaka (Ind.) Homing Pigeon club will be required to make a flight across the Atlantic from Belgium to this city. The carrier has been shipped and the captain of the steamer carrying the aerial racer will release the pigeon immediately upon reaching port, then notifying the local organization by cable regarding time of liberation. It is predicted by pigeon fanciers that the flight will be successful, although never before attempted by American bird owners. The winged racer, which last season flew from New Orleans to this city—a distance of 1,600 miles—is expected to obtain food and rest on the ocean liners which it will encounter on its homeward journey across the foaming billows. The bird to be shipped is the best and hardiest in the state.

R. W. Walden, a prominent turfman and breeder, aged 75 years, is dead at his home, Bowling Brook Farm, near Middleburg, Md. He had been identified with the turf since a boy, and was a breeder of many great horses that have won some of the biggest stakes in this country. He was a director of the Maryland Jockey club.

A WISCONSIN MAN IN OREGON.

Portland, Oregon, May 20, 1905.

To the Editor:—

They tell me that there are 15,000 Wisconsin people now living in Oregon and I believe it; I have met nearly that many since coming to Oregon six months ago. I first went to Astoria, and found C. H. Abercrombie, once a stalwart fullback for the University. He is assistant district attorney of the town, has a large law practice and is coach of a local football team. "A'Ber" told me of dozens of former Wisconsin people living in Oregon, and I have met many of them, all prosperous, happy, and ever loyal to Wisconsin. In the fall every man I met asked me how the state election was coming out. I began to think I was quite a prophet, and recalled the adage.

Oregon has about half a million population now—one fourth the population of Wisconsin—and has resources to support twenty million people, I am told. Portland, with 140,000 inhabitants, is more than ten times as large as any other town in the state, but there are a number of cities as large as Menomonie, Manitowoc, or Merrill, and any number of villages. They tell me that over in Eastern Oregon where railroads are not numerous, the country is rather wild, but all that I have seen of it is tame enough. Portland is a live town and a good town. The downtown part reminds one of Milwaukee except that the streets are wider and cleaner. The city is growing very rapidly, and new houses are going up all over town. A downtown corner recently brought $96,000 which seemed large money to me; but a real estate man told me it was a "good buy". The people have absolute confidence in their town, and expect it to keep on growing forever. They probably are right; for the city has an excellent fresh water harbor, distant about a hundred miles from the ocean, and its water connections, by the Willamette and Columbia rivers, will be forever a regulator of freight rates.

Portland is situated on the Willamette river, twelve miles from the junction of that stream with the Columbia. The latter stream, from the place where it joins the Willamette to the mouth, is larger than the Mississippi, and discharges more water. From the junction to the Dalles, another hundred miles, the stream is narrower than the Mississippi is between LaCrosse and St. Paul, but is deeper, and has only one channel. On either side of the river there are steep hills, with mountains rising in the distance, and the trip up the river is a beautiful one.

This morning I examined a big wall map and found that Portland is in the same latitude as Rhinelander; and yet last winter there were only a few days when the thermometer registered freezing weather, and on these days the natives made more fuss about the cold than Wisconsin people do when the tears run down their cheeks and icicles hang from their chins. One man actually claimed that he had an ear frozen, but he failed to show proofs. It snowed twice, and the oldest inhabitants wondered, while the liveryman celebrated by charging five dollars an hour for sleighs.

I have been disappointed in only one thing since coming out here. I have found that the stories about Oregon being a land of agricultural plenty, where any man may make a decent living, and any industrious man may get rich are literally true, but the stories of the rainfall are exaggerations. Of course it rains, and sometimes it rains several times a week; but normal weather is like our Indian summer in Wisconsin. Oregon people claim that the rain is not really wet. It is a fact, though, that there are no storms, and the rain appears to be healthful, for the only period of grip we had last winter was during a spell of dry weather. No one ever gives up going anywhere on account of the rain, and the women paddle around in the wet and like it.

Just now the weather is ideal, and everything is growing like corn in August. Portland is called the Rose City, and it deserves its name. There are literally millions of roses in bloom now. Rose bushes grow to the tops of the houses, and each is gay with blossoms.

Portland people are very enthusiastic about the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which will be held from June 1 to October 15. It will not be stupendously large as compared with the expositions held at Chicago and St. Louis, but it will be plenty big enough, and there will be much to see at it that could not be seen at earlier expositions. The fair site is wonderfully attractive, the exhibit palaces being situated among the trees at the crest of a slope which leads to Guilds Lake, a body of water 220 acres in extent which is enclosed within the Exposition fence. A peninsula of fifty acres juts out into the lake from the opposite shore, and on this are situated the five magnificent government buildings. Uncle Sam will spend $800,000 on the Fair. In the distance four snow clad mountains, Hood, Rainier, Adams and St. Helens, may be seen any clear day.

There are ten exhibit palaces, all long since completed, and all now jammed with exhibits which will be installed before opening day, and twelve state pavilions, most of which are finished. Every state in the Pacific Northwest is represented in a generous and comprehensive way, and Oregon will spend nearly half a million dollars on the fair. The exhibits from the Pacific Northwest are particularly interesting as showing in a clear and attractive way the resources of a part of the United States that most of us always have wanted to see.

We Wisconsin people out here are figuring on a big family reunion this summer during the fair. Some weeks ago, following the example of other states, the former Wisconsin residents now living in Portland got together and formed the Wisconsin Society of Oregon. John K. Kollock of Milwaukee was elected president, and the other officers are F. S. Doernbecker, of Kewaskum, Washington county, vice-president; James K. Hamilton of Cumberland, Secretary, and H. L. Powers of Ripon, Treasurer. The officers, with Judge John B. Cleland of Janesville, John Lamont of Madison and F. S Knapp of Ashland, constitute the board of managers.

The officers of the Wisconsin society are attempting to locate everyone in the state who is a Badger by birth or bringing up, so that Wisconsin Fair visitors may be able to find their old neighbors. The society will also look up everyone from Wisconsin who registers at the hotels, and will help Wisconsin people to find quarters in the city. The society has cooperated with other state societies in fitting up an information bureau in the Chamber of Commerce building, where Badgers will be welcomed and told what they want to know. The society is looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the visit of the Wisconsin Press Association in June.

W. E. Brindley.

NOTICE.

Notice of preliminary report of assessment of benefits and damages accruing to the several parcels of real estate because of the proposed macadamizing and curbing of Brown street from Rives street to Anderson street; Pelham street from Anderson street to Mercer street; Stevens street from Anderson to Davenport street and Davenport from Chicago & Northwestern Ry crossing to Oneida Ave; Rives street from Brown to Anderson street; Anderson street from Rives street to Thayer street and Thayer street from Anderson street to the "Soo" railway crossing.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
COUNTY OF ONEIDA, } ss.
CITY OF RHINELANDER. }

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the preliminary report of the Board of Public Works of said city, showing the entire cost of the contemplated work of macadamizing and curbing Brown street from Rives street to Anderson street; Pelham street from Anderson street to Mercer street; Stevens street from Anderson street to Davenport street and Davenport street from Chicago & Northwestern Ry crossing to Oneida Ave; Rives street from Brown to Anderson street; Anderson street from Rives street to Thayer street and from Anderson street to the "Soo" railway crossing, as ordered by resolution passed by the Common Council of said city, May 2nd, 1905, according to specifications now on file in the office of the City Clerk, and showing the benefits and damages that will accrue to each parcel of real estate by such contemplated macadamizing and curbing of said portions of said streets and the amount that should be assessed, under the provisions of subchapter 180 of chapter 40 A of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, and all acts amendatory thereof, to each parcel of such real estate as benefits accruing thereto by such contemplated macadamizing and curbing of said portions of said streets, is now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city and is open for review at said office and will be so continued for the space of twenty days after the date of this notice; and that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1905, said board will be in session in said office of the City Clerk in the Merchants State Bank building, in said city, from 2 o'clock p. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. to hear all objections that may be made to said report.

Dated this 17th day of May, A. D. 1905.

EDWARD REED, A. W. SHELTON, EMIL JOHNSON, } Board of Public Works.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.

Notice is hereby given that at a general term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said County on the 6th day of June 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Stena Nelson, widow of Elias Nelson deceased, to set aside and declare void the last will of said Elias Nelson, and for the appointment of an administrator of said estate.

Dated May 9 1905.

LEVI J. FRANCIS, County Judge.

m11-22.

Notice for Bids.

Bids will be received by the Board of Public Works of the City of Rhinelander for the doing of all work and furnishing of all materials for the laying of all cement walks and curb that shall be laid by the city, during the year 1905. Bids may be filed with the City Clerk on or before 2:00 o'clock p. m. June 6th, 1905. Specifications are on file in the office of the City Clerk. Bids for walk shall be by the square foot and no extra charge shall be made for alley crossings. Bids for curb shall be by the running foot for curb 16 inches deep and 6 inches wide and no extra charge to be made for curves.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond in the sum of $500.00 to replace all work that shows defects due to workmanship or material within two years after work is done. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated May 17, 1905.

m23-jl. GUST SWEDBERG, City Clerk.

Why Suffer From Rheumatism?

Why suffer from rheumatism when one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm will relieve the pain? The quick relief which this liniment affords makes rest and sleep possible, and that alone is worth many times its cost. Many who have used it hoping only for a short relief from suffering have been happily surprised to find that after awhile the relief became permanent. Mrs. V. H. Leggett of Yum Yum, Tennessee, U.S.A., writes. "I am a great sufferer from rheumatism, all over from head to foot, and Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that will relieve the pain." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

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I have been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and want to say it is the best cough medicine I have ever taken," says Geo. L. Chubb, a merchant of Harlan, Mich. There is no question about its being the best, as it will cure a cough or cold in less time than any other treatment. It should always be kept in the house ready for instant use, for a cold can be cured in much less time when promptly treated. For sale by

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Notice For Bids.

The Board of Public Works of the City of Rhinelander will receive sealed bids for the laying of a 4 inch water main on Mercer street between Conro and Blackburn streets with one gate and one double nozzle hydrant. Bidder to furnish all material. Bids may be filed with the City Clerk up to noon of May 27, 1905. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Dated May 8, 1905. GUST SWEDBERG, City Clerk.

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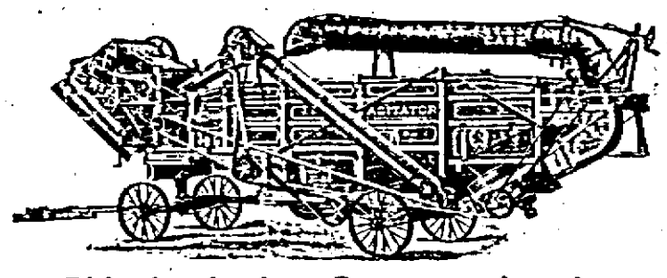

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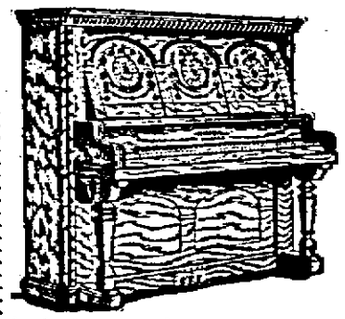

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